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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 14.

FBI Probes Student Aims; Duce Warns U.S. on Japan; Nazi Sea Losses Heavy

The World's Day—June 10, 1941

New England: Students' Groups Studied by FBI

Radical student organizations at Harvard and other New England colleges are being probed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was learned today. [Page 2.]

The First Division "invasion" of Massachusetts was successfully completed at 6:30 a. m. as war games came to an end. [Page 4]

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation called striking Boston elevator operators and their employers together for the first of a series of hearings. [Page 2.]

Impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, Massachusetts Executive Councilor and veteran Democratic political leader, was recommended by a special committee of the State House of Representatives. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Duce Flaunts Japan Before U. S.

Premier Mussolini hung the threat of Japan over the United States, virtually defying this country to declare war against the Axis, and in the same speech he accused Turkey of aiding Greece against Italy. He asserted the United States was already at war "de facto" —in fact—and that if this country entered the conflict it would result in a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States. [Page 8.]

Prime Minister Churchill gave brief replies to criticism of British war policies in the Commons, declaring that the time was not opportune for a full statement. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: Churchill Cites Nazi Losses

An impediment to sea invasion of Britain was seen by Prime Minister Churchill in figures which he quoted showing that 257,000 tons of German shipping was sunk, captured or seen to have been scuttled during May.

British bombers made widespread attacks on German shipping along the European coast from France to Norway and fought aerial battles with protecting Nazi fighters, it was announced in London. Britain acknowledged loss of four bombers.

Germany claimed sinking of two British merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons, and said that one air force group sank 11 ships totaling about 82,000 tons between June 1 and 7.

Italy claimed that its submarines had sunk nine steamers totaling 63,000 tons in raids on a British convoy in the Atlantic.

Washington: Income Tax Exemptions Unchanged

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to retain the present individual income tax exemptions of $800 for single persons and $2,000 for married couples; the question of rates, however, was left to future consideration.

The War Department asked Congress to sidetrack its so-called property seizure bill temporarily to permit speedy passage of legislation to give the President specific statutory authority to deal with defense strikes.

The Maritime Commission directed the Southern Pacific Company to deliver its entire fleet of 10 cargo vessels over to the Government "for national defense purposes," the ships being acquired as part of the President's 2,000,000-ton shipping pool.

Enough food and fiber will be raised by American farmers not only to meet defense needs but for "use as an instrument for building a decent world" after the war, Rudolph M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, told the annual National AAA Conference.

National: British Air Cadets Arrive

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Five hundred and fifty British flying cadets arrived for air training in American aviation schools. [Page 9.]

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Appointment of a Mexican-United States commission to provide "a mutual supply" of materials which have become or may become scarce due to the war was announced officially. Observers saw in the move an effort to work out plans whereby Mexican industry, suffering from a lack of such metals as copper and nickel, might get urgently-needed supplies.

Cleveland, Ohio (AP)—The C. I. O. die casters unions struck at the vast Aluminum Company of America plant here yesterday. The company said none of the afternoon shift of 2,000 entered the factory. The union holds bargaining rights for 5,000 hourly-rated production employees of the plant's total of 7,000 workers. It is seeking higher wages. Its threat to strike, voiced for several weeks, was referred last week to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Buffalo, N. Y. (AP)—Curtiss-Wright officials disclosed that "well over 1,000 Tomahawk fighters had been sent to Britain and said production had been "substantially increased" since an output of more than ten planes daily was announced nine months ago.

Salt Lake City, Utah (AP)—A missing Army bomber, which carried six men, was sighted from the air today by Army fliers, who reported the ship did not appear to be badly broken up. No persons were noted about it, however. The ship lay on the top of a knoll, near the highway between Evanston and Lyman, Wyo.

In Africa: Alexandria Casualties Announced

Axis air raids on Alexandria June 4 and 7 resulted in 557 fatalities and 123 persons wounded, it was officially announced in Cairo. [Page 6.]

In Ethiopia British forces cleaning up remaining Italian resistance were reported to have made further gains. Italy claimed that its defenders at Debra Tabor, in the Lake Tana sector north of Addis Ababa, had rejected British demands for surrender.

In North Africa the German High Command reported that a British thrust from beseiged Tobruk in Libya had been repulsed.

In Syria: Allied Forces Approach Damascus

British and Free French columns penetrated into Syria to a point less than 10 miles from the ancient capital of Damascus, and are proceeding smoothly, the British reported from Cairo. [Pages 1 and 8.]

Axis air raids on the British island of Cyprus—69 miles from the Syrian coast—were reported by the German-controlled Jeloey radio station in Norway.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Join Britain Now Is Plea Of Tech Head

Dr. Compton in address to graduating class stresses need of haste in war against Axis powers.

The United States should actively join forces with Britain in the war against the Axis as soon as practicable, declared Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this morning, as he addressed the 74th Commencement in Symphony Hall.

"Barring a miracle, it appears to me that we will become involved directly in this war, and that before very long," he said. "In honesty to you," he continued, "I should supplement this by saying that I personally believe that we ought to become involved just as soon and in whatever way will most effectively join our forces to those of Britain in the effort to subdue this nearly world-wide attack on human rights and international decency before it subdues us.

"I believe that the Axis Powers will subdue Britain and South American countries, and cause us at least terrible loss if they are allowed to take us one at a time, as is their habit.

"So I am forced to believe that 'all-out aid to Britain' is our job and that the nature of this 'all-out aid' should be whatever will most effectively accomplish the result, without haggling over the phrases 'war' or 'short of war,' and with the throwing of our full national strength into the effort."

The Nazi Threat

Touching upon "certain inalienable rights," President Compton said: "The great threat to our rights—our liberties, our opportunities, our cherished 'way of life' —right now is the threat of domination by the Nazi ideology, carried out by the Nazi organization.

"And believe me that threat is real, to us right here in the United States, to us Technology alumni in our lives and our jobs. It could come quickly or slowly, directly by force or indirectly through economic competition with essentially slave labor of conquered countries, or through gradual domination of our neighbor countries.

"I do not want to appear to be an 'alarmist,' but I do want to say most earnestly what I believe to be true, and I call as my witnesses Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and many others who are rich in resources or strategic locations and who have trusted in international honor and justice for their safety.

"And we know perfectly well that all others will be added to that list who can be conquered or bulldozed into it, and whose acquisition would strengthen or enrich Germany. And this certainly means us to whatever extent Germany may be able to get the better of us—by force or intrigue or fifth column."

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, and graduate of the class of 1916 at M. I. T., returned to address the grad-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Churchill Vetoes Empire Cabinet; Allies in Outskirts of Damascus; U.S. Strengthens Antistrike Powers

Wide World Wirephoto

The Army Takes Over

Federal troops, preceded by a color guard, move into the plant of North American Aviation at Inglewood, Calif., after receiving orders to do so from President Roosevelt. The troops are shown clearing the area of strikers as they move up to the gates of the strike-bound factory.

U. S. Ready to Widen Antistrike Rule; Army Cuts Off Air Plant 'Party Line'

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—The "Party line" direct from Moscow met a line of khaki and bayonets directed from Washington, D. C., and the olive drab line today has the situation most effectively in hand. The first governmental direct action of the unlimited emergency period in a sadly-confused labor field brought a quick and positive conclusion: defense production will not any longer be blocked.

The issue of a minimum of 75 cents an hour for approximately 12,000 workers in the North American Aviation Company's plant was quickly metamorphosed by 3,000 United States soldiers—at $21 a month—into the decision that picket lines, even mass picket lines, shall not keep workers on needed defense materials away from their jobs.

National Leaders Defied

The entire community, which includes far-flung Los Angeles and a dozen smaller neighboring cities, seemed to breathe a unanimous sigh of relief when the word quickly spread that the 15th United States Infantry had opened the North American plant without serious conflict.

The Moscow "Party line" influence was made apparent through the fact that the strikers, led by a comparatively small group of men, defied their national leaders and Government mediators, and took the position that only complete compliance with their demands would bring about a return to work.

This repudiation of their elected national leaders, in the person of Richard T. Frankensteen, national director of aircraft for the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and their rejection of the services of labor-friendly Government mediators brought about the impasse that is the aim of "Party line" tactics in strike situations.

Mr. Frankensteen discharged five C. I. O. organizers for refusing to carry out the policies of the organization.

Frankensteen's View

As the first of several thousand workers were returning to their jobs within the factory within the first few hours after the army took over, Mr. Frankensteen said to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor:

"This return to work is not strike-breaking. The work stoppage is caused by the fact that the Communist Party is exploiting the legitimate demands of North American workers in order to sabotage the defense program. The C. I. O. feels that the just demands of the workers can be achieved speedily without tieing up this defense plant."

No one here of the approximately 6,000 workers who roared a vote of confidence in their strike committee Sunday night has any connection with Moscow or any idea of sabotaging the Nation's defense production. For the most part they are average young Americans.

How these men came under the spell of what their national leader points out as a Communist plot is a question that is not traceable on the surface. Days or weeks, and possibly a governmental investigation, may be required to show how such an impasse was engineered from within the plant.

Work or Face Draft Is Order in Defense

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 10

Selective service today went on a footing akin to "work or fight" basis of World War days.

Throughout the country local draft boards started work on reclassification of all men who were deferred because of their employment in essential defense industries but "who have ceased to perform the jobs."

The reclassification order, issued by selective service headquarters late yesterday, was generally regarded as furnishing the Government a formidable weapon for dealing with strikes where the recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board are spurned, or with walkouts considered illegitimate by union and administration officials.

The unexpected order was dispatched to some 6,500 local boards by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, with President Roosevelt's approval.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Successful in its effort to break the Communist-branded strike at the vital North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, Calif., and to return it to nearly full production within 24 hours, the Government today strengthened still further its antistrike powers and stood ready to use them.

At the same time the Administration announced that it does not contemplate any indefinite operation of the defense plants which, at any time, it may have to take over temporarily, and that specifically the Government will withdraw from North American as soon as possible.

Testifying today before the House Military Affairs Committee, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said that the Army has no intention whatever of staying in charge of the Inglewood factory any longer than the "urgent situation requires."

This is a significant announcement because it emphasizes that the President is not planning actually to have the Government "operate" struck defense plants but to take military possession of them so that the management can operate them. The Army will then get out as soon as circumstances permit.

The Government is confronted with the immediate prospect of having to use again its newly tested antistrike powers, for de-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

British plan huge arc of defensive bases reaching from Salum to Istanbul.

By the Associated Press

News of the capture of Damascus, ancient Capital of British-invaded Syria, was imminent following a British report from Cairo, Egypt, that Allied columns had advanced to a point less than 10 miles from the Capital last night, and that the advance was proceeding smoothly. The British and Free French invaders were reported earlier yesterday to be 40 miles from Damascus.

Arab and native reaction to the British invasion of Syria was stated by the British to be favorable, despite Vichy claims that the Druse tribesmen—defeated by the French in 1928—had pledged allegiance to Marshal Pétain.

While German radio reports told of heavy bombing of Cyprus—British-owned island about 70 miles from the Syrian coast — Turkish reports said the German High Command had ordered withdrawal of all Germans in Syria. [Details: Page 8.]

By Harold G. Laycock
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES IN SYRIA, June 10—Now that British and Free French troops have crossed Syria's frontiers and are pushing rapidly toward Damascus, it is possible to disclose that the invasion is part of a long-range British Middle East war strategy—not a spur-of-the moment protective campaign precipitated by rumors of German infiltration into Syria.

When civilians in London set up a clamor a week ago for invasion of Syria to check reported German preparations in the French-mandated territory, Britain's High Command in the Middle East, under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, was proceeding quietly yet as rapidly as possible with plans which had been agreed upon for the invasion.

It was to be one of the longer and more important links in their grand strategy of the Middle East —a defensive chain of bases stretching in a tremendous arc from Salum, British westernmost outpost in North Africa, around the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean to Istanbul.

'Ominous Silence'

Obviously the British High Command could not divulge its plans, even though they coincided with public demand. There were, however, apparently Government inspired news reports at the time of the demands which told of an "ominous silence" in official British quarters—a silence which, with the invasion, takes on a more understandable significance.

So close was the official secrecy surrounding British plans for the invasion that it was found necessary to carry out desultory raids on Beirut oil plants and Syrian

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

British Premier argues full statement on war would afford useful data for enemy.

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the face of sharp criticism over Britain's conduct of the war, delivered a vigorous "no" to the proposal that he form an "Empire War Cabinet" to include representatives of the Dominions.

Refusing to be drawn into a discussion of technical details, the Prime Minister declared that the "somber and ferocious" battle for Crete was "well worth fighting."

He predicted that the delaying action in Crete would play an "extremely important part" in defense of the Nile Valley and in the whole complicated campaign now being conducted in the Middle East.

Must Fight or Yield

"Suppose we had never gone to Crete?" he asked in characteristic language. 'And suppose we had never defended Crete? Where would the Germans be now?

"What is there in this principle of giving up without a fight any place you cannot be sure of holding?" he thundered.

Mr. Churchill answered what he called German propaganda charges that Dominions and Colonial men were fighting and dying in Britain's war by announcing that 95 per cent of the men lost so far came from the British Isles.

"Out of 90,000 lost so far in this war by us at home and abroad, at least 85,000 came from the mother country," he said.

Mr. Churchill said that in Crete Britain was short of "every essential and particularly of those special classes of weapons—anti-aircraft guns, antitank guns and tanks—which have proved themselves vital in modern war."

Best Generals Chosen

"I have been asked questions about the actual conduct of the battle in Crete," the Prime Minister continued.

"Why were certain airfields not mined beforehand, or again why were they not commanded by long-range guns and why were there not more tanks allotted to their defense? I could give answers to those questions but I do not propose to discuss tactics here.

"His Majesty's Government, in their responsibility to Parliament, choose the best generals they can find. They set before them broad strategic operations of the campaign. They offer them the advice or counsel they can and they support them to the best of their power in men and munitions, and as long as they return the confidence they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success.

"It is impossible to go into tactical details. Defeat is bitter: it is no use trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and they do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible.

"There is only one answer to defeat.

"The only answer to defeat is victory.

"If a Government in time of

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Rescue of U. S. Ship Victims Told by Brazilian Captain

By Waldemar Lucio
Captain, the Brazilian Steamer Osorio
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ABOARD THE OSORIO, June 10—On June 8, at 9 o'clock in the evening in latitude 0.46 north and longitude 37.37 west, I rescued 11 survivors in one lifeboat of the North American ship Robin Moor, which was torpedoed May 21 at the position latitude 6.15 north longitude 25.30 west.

Their names are John J. Benigan, Karl Nilson, Virgil Sandelin, William S. Cary, Peter Buss, Donald Schableise, H. O. Rice, R. Carlisle, Antonio Santos, Hugh Murphy, and P. C. Eccles.

[In New York City, officials of the Robin Line said the survivors included one passenger and 10 crew members. They were listed in line records as follows:

[P. C. Eccles, British-born banker, a passenger.

[John J. Benigan, New York City, third officer; William Cary, Delmar, N. Y., boatswain; Hollie O. Rice, Bowie, Texas, able seaman: Donald Schabelein, Yonkers, N. Y., able seaman; Peter A. Buss, Bethlehem, Pa., able seaman; Karl Nilson, Baltimore, Md., first assistant engineer; Virgil C. Sandelin, New York City, third assistant engineer; Richard Carlisle, Maywood, Calif., fireman; Antonio Santos, Newark, N. J., chief cook, and Hugh T. Murphy, East Boston, Mass., messman.]

The saved members of the crew declared there were three more lifeboats with 28 members of the crew and seven passengers, including three women and one child.

The commander of the Brazilian ship Tamandare, which I also requested to investigate, said that about 1 p. m., yesterday he found pieces of baggage consisting of one suitcase and children's toys.

Unfortunately nothing more has been found up to now. (This radiogram was sent at midnight, eastern standard time).

We are continuing to Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil, where we expect to arrive tomorrow night.

By the Associated Press

The 5,000-ton Robin Moor, reported torpedoed in the South Atlantic, is the first American ship whose loss is attributed to such action in the current war.

One other American vessel, the 5,883-ton City of Rayville, sank off Australia on Nov. 8, 1940, with the loss of one of her 38 crewmen after striking a mine. Australian authorities announced later that five mines swept up in the vicinity were of German origin.

The first United States vessel to be torpedoed in the World War was the 5,189-ton tanker Gulflight, attacked off the Scilly Islands on May 1, 1915—a little less than two years before the United States entered the war April 6, 1917.

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—German sources said today that roundabout reports of the sinking of the American ship Robin Moor are "confusing, unclear, and contradictory."

The German Admiralty said nothing. An authorized spokesman indicated that authentic reports are awaited and said that discussion is impossible until it was known precisely what happened.

President moves to temper Nation's wrath: Page 3.

Is Nazi Schedule Upset in Syria?

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

Faced with the alternative of Syria's falling under complete Nazi control, the British Middle East Command at last has given the Free French forces under Gen. Georges Catroux permission to march into the French mandated territory, supported by imperial troops and units of the Royal Air Force.

Success of this long overdue operation will depend mainly on the extent to which German troops are already in Syria and what additional forces the Germans are able and willing to send into Syria.

Here time is of the essence.

The German staff likes to conduct its operations according to schedule: seizure of Greece by a certain date, invasion of Crete by another date, and so on. Nothing throws them off their game so much as to have this timetable of theirs go awry. This has already happened in Iraq, where the local pro-Nazis either struck prematurely or the British sent in troops sooner than was expected.

It may well be, therefore, that the Free French-British move in Syria has likewise upset German plans. The German High Command was obviously planning to move on the British forces in the Near East from two directions at once, timing their offensive from Syria into Palestine to coincide with a drive on the western desert, doubtless coupled with an intensified Luftwaffe offensive against the

Inside the War

Mediterranean Fleet, the Alexandria naval base, and the long-suffering Suez Canal.

Tactics Deeper Than Moment

German tactics with regard to Syria are not dictated by immediate military requirements alone. Were this the case, there would probably have been a rush of airborne troops into the mandate and heavy units of the Luftwaffe to attack the Allied land troops and intercept the RAF soon after the attack started.

Instead, the Germans are suddenly pretending they have no interest in Syria and that the entire affair is the exclusive business of the Vichy Government. By this cynical strategem the Germans are hoping to realize their fondest wish—to embroil Vichy in war with her former ally.

For the far-reaching advantages this would give them both in the battle of Britain and the battle of Africa, they may be willing to let the British gain a military advantage in Syria. But if this is the game, it is extremely complicated and chancy and liable to go astray.

Unless the Germans assume the full brunt of resisting the Allies, it is doubtful if the Vichy forces in the mandate can hold out, as defections are certain to be numerous even among the native and colonial troops.

From his record Gen. Henri Dentz, the French High Commissioner for Syria, is not a back-to-the-wall fighter. The last time he was in command of an army during operations was exactly one year ago, as commander of the Paris military area during the blitzkrieg. In the midst of the universal confusion it was General Dentz who on his own responsibility ordered his troops to offer no resistance. It was he who, with the German Command, worked out the technical details of the official Nazi entry into the French capital and formally handed over the city.

Intentions Not Disguised

There is another aspect to the human equation. Since they started the "peaceful" penetration of Syria last year the Germans have made little effort to treat the mandate authorities with consideration or conceal from them the fact that in due course they were slated to lose their jobs. This is not the way to enlist the support of people whose first loyalty is to their personal security and pocketbook.

The Nazis requited General Dentz' hospitality by seeking to undermine France's already shaken authority in the mandated territories. Over the heads of the High Commission they dealt directly with the Syrian Arab nationalist groups, promising them a speedy end of the mandate and inclusion in the Nazi-sponsored Arab Federation after the war. At the Beirut headquarters of Otto von Hentig, German under-cover clerk in the Middle East—the Hotel Metropole, locally called the "Deutscher Haus"

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

G-Men Investigating Radical Student Groups in New England Colleges

Harvard Groups Reported Under Federal Inquiry

Undercover activities of radical student organizations at Harvard University and other New England colleges have been disclosed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an extensive search for subversive activity, it was learned today.

In an attempt to drive out into the open possible centers of Communistic propaganda and action, the F. B. I. has obtained from the Harvard Dean's office lists of the membership of the Student Union, the Liberal Union, and the Young Communist League, it is understood.

Communists Listed

Membership in the Young Communist League is kept a secret, officially, even from Harvard, but the list of names is nevertheless in the hands of the F. B. I.

Undergraduates enrolled in the Liberal Union and the Student Union today confirmed the fact that for several weeks F. B. I. investigators have been about the Yard questioning students and looking into the background of Harvard peace agitation.

Such investigations are taking place in practically every college in New England it was reported.

It has been undertaken at Harvard as a result of protests made to Federal authorities over the peace "picketing" and other demonstrations sponsored, largely, by the Student Union. The Liberal Union is in favor of all-out aid to Britain.

Demonstrations Planned

An "uproar" of considerable proportions will be generated at the Harvard Commencement when President Roosevelt and Viscount Halifax arrive to speak to the Alumni Association, it was learned today from an officer of the Student Union.

The organization is currently "picketing" the office of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, in protest against his pro-British comments on the war.

The investigation of New England colleges is directed mainly at student groups which are branches of a larger, Nation-wide organization. This would involve the American Student Union and the Young Communist League.

Results of the inquiry cannot be determined as yet, as the F. B. I. will make no comment, but it is understood that literature distributed by the Student Union has been traced to publishers known to deal in Communist propaganda.

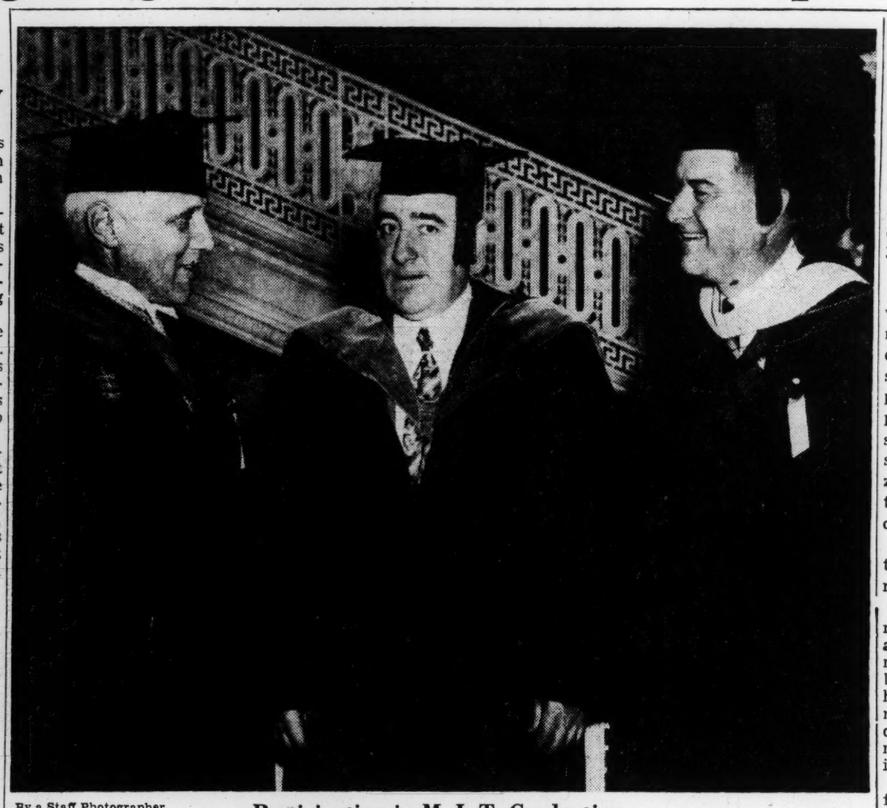
Members of both Harvard student organizations, the Student Union and the Liberal Union, have protested the investigation to Assistant Dean Francis S. von Stade, Jr., it was learned. The students expressed themselves as indignant that Harvard should have disclosed their names.

Tells of F. B. I. Visits

David Bennett of Cambridge, President of the H. S. U., said he had not personally been contacted by F. B. I. investigators, but admitted that a number of his friends had. He declined to give their names.

Edward Ames of Old Lyme, Conn., President of the Harvard Liberal Union, also denied he had personally seen any Federal men, but called the investigation "more dangerous than a witch-hunt" because it was directed against "points of view, not persons."

"If the United States Government has decided it is unpatriotic to believe in the right to strike and in the right of a college professor to hold any opinion whatsoever, the situation has grave possibilities for the restriction of our freedom," he declared.



By a Staff Photographer

Participating in M. I. T. Graduation

Left to right: Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T.; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, chief speaker, and Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal.

'Tech' Men Pledged to National Defense Plan

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is going all-out in placing its services at the disposal of the United States Government in the interest of national defense, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., told 750 Technology alumni and over 200 alumni wives who filled the Statler Hotel ballroom to overflowing last night at the annual dinner which is a regular feature of the 1941 alumni festival.

Speaking under the waving class banners of hundreds of Tech "grads" who had been giving vent to their enthusiasm with songs, yells and glad hand shaking with old acquaintances, Dr. Compton soberly stated that "we meet amid the mobilization and fateful challenge of a grim national emergency," and told the group of the many ways in which the Institute is doing its part to render needed service.

Nearly 100 members of the Institute staff, Dr. Compton said, are already serving on various advisory or operating defense committees of the Government which work includes the promotion of cultural relations with South American Republics; service in the National Defense Training Program, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Navy and the National Defense Research Committee and the Office of Production Management.

Program for Navy

A second major defense activity which he said is now in full swing at the Institute is the operation of an intensive engineering course for training which is being carried on in qualified colleges of the Nation with the financial support of Congress and the supervision of the United States Office of Education.

Mentioning that for many years the United States Navy had sent to the Institute a group of young naval officers for post-graduate study, Dr. Compton said, "At the request of the Navy Department we have established a new program which combines separate courses in naval construction and naval engineering into a single coordinated program.

Deviating occasionally from his prepared address to explain more fully some point, the Institute President said that it is the defense problems given highest priority by the United States Government that are receiving the greatest attention. The total expenditures involved in the Institute's research program exceeds $2,000,000, which is approximately two-thirds of the School's normal operating budget. The addition of 300 persons to work on over 70 research projects already under way "has increased our staff approximately 50 per cent," he said.

"To house this great program has required extensive readjustments in our space assignments and the most intensive possible use of our buildings. But in spite of this, he said, "we have sought to continue as efficiently and uninterruptedly as possible our normal educational program."

Deferment in Draft

Dr. Compton said there was a growing realization on the part of the Selective Service System that students in fields essential to national defense should be permitted to continue their education, and the principle of occupational deferment is used to keep these at home. The draft boards have given sympathetic consideration to the requests for such deferment for students studying in fields essential to national defense.

Speaking of the expansion of the various departments, Dr. Compton mentioned particularly the Institute's new $500,000 laboratory for chemical engineering under construction which he said would be operated with the assistance of the United States Chemical Warfare Service.

Summarizing the activities of the year, he said that 95 per cent of this year's seniors had already found employment.

Join Britain Now Is Plea Of Tech Head

Continued from Page 1

uates as a member of the class celebrating its silver jubilee this year.

Inspire Achievement

Democracies alone are aflame with the incentives which inspire men to their loftiest achievements, contradictory though the dictatorships may make this statement appear, he affirmed. "Already it appears," he stated, "that in adversity free democracies become stronger and free men fight more zealously, whereas under a dictator, adversity gradually leads to disillusionment."

Dr. Wilson also warned against the misuse of scientific accomplishments by selfish interests.

The present war, he said, "must make us conscious that all the achievements of science and engineering may be jeopardized, at least so far as any real benefit to humanity is concerned, by their misuse by powerful and selfish individuals, especially if they can mislead sufficient other individuals into following them."

The system under which we function, the capitalistic system, he said, is heavily handicapped in the first place by its name. Another term, the "profit" system, misleading and inexact, Dr. Wilson suggested should be revised to read the "hope of profit" system on the grounds that capital incurs risks in the effort to make profits.

It was pointed out by the speaker that although the graduates before him had specialized in certain phases of science and technology, they were "going out into a world where neither turbine nor motors, atoms or molecules are the most important things with which you must deal. If you are to really achieve during your chosen careers, you must give a larger share during the next decade to recognizing the basic importance of individual persons. . . ."

On Road to Success

Armed with a few constructive inner convictions and stirred by outward incentives of the right sort, one of the most important of which, said Dr. Wilson, is enthusiasm, you are well on the road to success. Systematic attacks on our convictions are constantly being made and the unsuccessful and unhappy man is he who has fallen prey to this "most subtle form of sabotage."

Of the relations between capital and labor, Dr. Wilson argued that the "greatest thing management can do to provide worth-while incentives for the whole organization is to take every precaution to see that all workers up and down the lines are treated fairly, that grievances are handled sympathetically, and that ability is recognized and promotions made only after careful consideration of all available candidates within the organization."

Dr. Wilson closed his remarks with restress on the quality of enthusiasm whose "very name, from the Greek words 'en' and 'Theos,' literally means 'God within.' Again I say, guard that divine spark as your greatest asset, temper it with judgment and patience, and your rewards will be both material and spiritual."

To the slow measure of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" the graduates filed into the hall, followed by a colorful procession consisting of guests of honor, members of the Corporation, the Class of 1891, class officers of 1916, and the faculty. Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal, led, after whom came Dr. Compton with Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and then Prof. Edward T. Moreland, Dean of Engineering with Dr. Wilson.

The invocation was pronounced by the Very Rev. Edwin Jan van-Etten, Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

The conferring of degrees on 676 young men and women was accompanied by the cheering announcement that nearly every graduate had been offered at least three jobs.

By a Staff Photographer

Win M. I. T. Degrees

Top: Mrs. Jeanne Kitenplon Gladding, of Aurora, Ill., recipient of doctorate degree in chemistry.

Bottom: Miss Gladys Thompson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., second woman graduate of M. I. T. to receive degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering.

Girl Writes 'Heavy' Thesis About Light

Spectators at M. I. T.'s Commencement today were a bit startled and completely puzzled by the subject of the thesis which won for Miss Jeanne Virginia Kitenplon her Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry.

It was entitled: "Synthesis of Aminobenzoyleneureas and of Dihydroxquinoxalines Isomeric with 'Luminol.'"

But her professor, Ernest Huntress, was quick to shed a little light on the subject. "Her thesis," he said, "was concerned with studies of compounds related to those which give off cold light."

Miss Kitenplon, by the way, will be known in future as Mrs. Gladding, having been married last Saturday.

Brazilian Cotton Reaches Canada

Witha full cargo of 28,500 bales of Brazilian cotton to be discharged at Boston for transshipment to Canada, the freighter Mary Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Line arrived today from Santos, Brazil.

Recently purchased from the Black Riamond Line, which operated between Rotterdam, Antwerp, New York and Boston and which was forced to suspend operations when the Neutrality Act placed a ban on American boats entering the war zones, the ship was chartered to the States Marine Corporation and made the Brazil run under Capt. John B. Oliver.

It was formerly the Black Falcon and was built during the World War.

Falsifying Draft Costs Jail Term

Sentence of a year and a day was imposed on Edward C. Halfelder of South Boston in Federal District Court today on charges of falsifying his Army draft questionnaire. The complaint was that he had claimed he was married. Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan. It was the second criminal prosecution in draft cases in the local Federal Court, although some 1,500 complaints have thus far been made by local draft boards.

Elevator Strike Before State Board

Striking elevator operators and office building employers were called before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation this afternoon.

As the walkout, affecting more than 600 workers in 11 downtown buildings, progressed into its second day, the State Board acted to bring about a settlement. Other hearings will subsequently be held until an agreement is reached, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman, announced.

Federal Labor Union 21,923, American Federation of Labor, was represented by Philip Mack, organizer, and Walter D. Collins, C. W. Whittier and Brothers, agents president, before the Board today, for nine of the affected buildings, including the National Shawmut Bank Building, were represented by Thomas M. Reynolds.

Samuel Eliot of Amory Eliot Offices, agents for the Chamber of Commerce Building, said his firm would not be represented at the hearing.

Mr. Mack, meanwhile, suspended action on his threat to call out operators in 50 more buildings and apartment houses, but declared that he would "bust the town wide open" if a satisfactory settlement was not reached.

Building Added

At noon today he announced he had called out one building in addition to those chosen yesterday—the Province Building at 333 Washington Street.

Union 21,923 has organized elevator operators in some 250 apartment houses in Boston and vicinity, he said.

White collar executives, who yesterday stepped into the breach when workers walked out in 10 downtown office buildings, were today replaced by hired workers in nearly all of the affected locations.

James H. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner, reported that since June 1 his office has been swamped with applications for elevator-operator licenses.

In the past two weeks, he said, he has issued 97 new licenses and made 123 renewals. Some of the renewals had previously been allowed to lapse.

Mr. Mooney had been asked by the Union to investigate the charge that non-licensed workers were running elevators in an attempt to break the strike.

As yet he has not discovered any cases of unlicensed workers, he reported. Six inspectors have been placed at the strike areas to keep a check on law observance, he added.

Elevator Running

The Chamber of Commerce Building, for which Amory Eliot Offices are agents, was today being operated under nearly normal conditions. One woman joined the men who were running nearly all of the 10 elevators.

Outside, a large number of pickets including about 12 women, members of the night cleaning staff, marched with placards.

Samuel Eliot, partner in Amory Eliot Offices, declared he was willing to grant all the union'e demands, but would not grant a writt ten agreement "in these uncertain times" and would not consent to a closed shop.

Mr. Mack, of the Union, denied that the wage demands had been acceded to and re-emphasized his desire to take the dispute before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

He said William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, had promised "unlimited support" of the strike, and had directed Kenneth I. Taylor, head of the State Federation, to make the promise effective.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with little change in temperature tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer than today; moderate to gentle northwest winds tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 55 degrees.

All New England, except Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Maine: Fair in southwest, clearing in east and north portion and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer than today; fresh northwest winds diminishing tonight and moderate northwest winds on Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds diminishing late tonight and moderate northwest winds on Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday except overcast, becoming scattered clouds north of Portland tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northwest and north winds over extreme north portion; moderate north shifting to northeast or east over central and moderate northeast or east over extreme south portion; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	75	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	59	62	New York	62	75
Denver	44	53	Norfolk	67	80
Kansas City	69	82	Philadelphia	64	78
Los Angeles	58	74	St. Louis	70	88
Miami	79	70	San Francisco	52	77
Minneapolis	57	59	Washington	68	82

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 10.
B—Maximum temperatures for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:54 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Brookline Town Meeting. A special meeting to consider adoption of a plan to "streamline" the town government based on a recent $15,000 survey by the Public Administration Service. Open to the general public at 7:30 p. m.

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Forum. Lieut. E. S. Kerr, Jr., of the United States Coast Guard, will relate his experiences during two years with the Coast Guard in Alaska. Also on the program will be a one-act play entitled "Mary" by the South End dramatic group. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline and Shawmut Avenues, at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public free.

First joint concert of the South End Musical School, the All-Newton Music School, Inc., and the Boston Music School, member agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund and the National Guild of Community Music Schools. A program of classical music by 50 pupils will be under the direction of George Faulkner, director of the South End Music School, and Linwood D. Scriven, conductor of the orchestra of the Boston Music School. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Esplanade, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Conference to discuss increases in the cost of living, under the joint auspices of the Citizens' Lobby, a co-ordinating legislative committee set up by 120 Massachusetts civic and labor organizations, and the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk. Speakers will include Mrs. Rose Norwood of the Women's Trade Union League, who will discuss how the price situation affects working people and what they can do about it. There will also be a general discussion of methods of preventing higher prices in the Boston area. At 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Mass meeting held under the auspices of Mayor Tobin's Civilian Defense Committee and the WPA Community Recreation Project. Volunteer civilian cooperation, which will incude permanent peacetime organizations as well as preparation for national defense, will be discussed by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. Civic leaders and representatives of military organizations will be present. In the Municipal Building, Broadway, South Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Carillon recital at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset by Kamiel Lefevere, carilloneur, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.

"Two Star Night in June," musicale for the benefit of the Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society. Featured artists will be Larry Adler, noted harmonica player, and Donald Currier, pianist. At Faulkner Farm, Brookline, at 9 p. m.

Wednesday

Open Garden Day benefitting the British War Relief Society under the auspices of the Belmont Garden Club. Every type of garden is represented in the 19 open to public viewing. The gardens may be seen from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and tickets may be obtained at the gates.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Mediaeval Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "American Republican Era" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Flower Show of early summer flowers sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Peonies, roses, early annuals and perennials will be among the varieties on exhibition. In Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, from 2 to 9 p. m. Wednesday, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Thursday. Open to the public free

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

From out the darkness

Comes a Voice

FROM BOSTON

uniting the Sons of the Vikings

Hallo Norge!

A voice is coming to the peoples of the world today—to the suffering and down-trodden people, the people who sit in darkness of tyranny, cut off from all outside information—and to their kith and kin scattered around the globe. This powerful voice, going out in a dozen languages, is uniting these forlorn people as only short wave radio can. It brings hope, real news, consolation and heart ease—for it is the voice of freedom, freely radiated from free Americans.

The Norwegian Good-Will Program

goes out from Boston every day at 2:00 p. m. E. D. T. (8:00 p. m. in Norway). Norwegians sailing the seven seas, or listening at home, on icy Canadian slopes, in Africa, India, a ship in the Gulf of Mexico, are being held together with their own Norwegian music and Norwegian programs such as a talk by the Crown Princess Martha, or the Minister of Norway, and news of Norwegian friends and relatives.

Hearts throb at this new philanthropic work of "Morale Relief" being accomplished by a small group of Americans. Broadcasting on such a large scale is costly, but every dollar spent means spreading faith in the ultimate triumph of right,—real news and encouragement—so helping to *stem the tide of dictatorship and mental slavery!!*

11.79 and 15.35 Mc

WRUL—University Club, Boston, Mass.

A World Radio Voice in Behalf of Freedom

WRUL

Operated for Service to Humanity—not financial profit!

Norwegian Listeners Express Their Gratitude for W R U L

A Ship's Captain, at sea—Everyone on board this ship is very much pleased because of the Norwegian program from WRUL . . . this is the program we are waiting for every day . . . anxious for news from home and abroad.

Temiskaming, Canada—It is a feast for us when the time comes and we hear the strong voice call: "Norwegians and friends everywhere," the National Anthem which is not strangled but is still alive.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—I have been requested by influential and prominent citizens of Norway to thank the Broadcasting Station for the messages and information transmitted by radio to Norway.

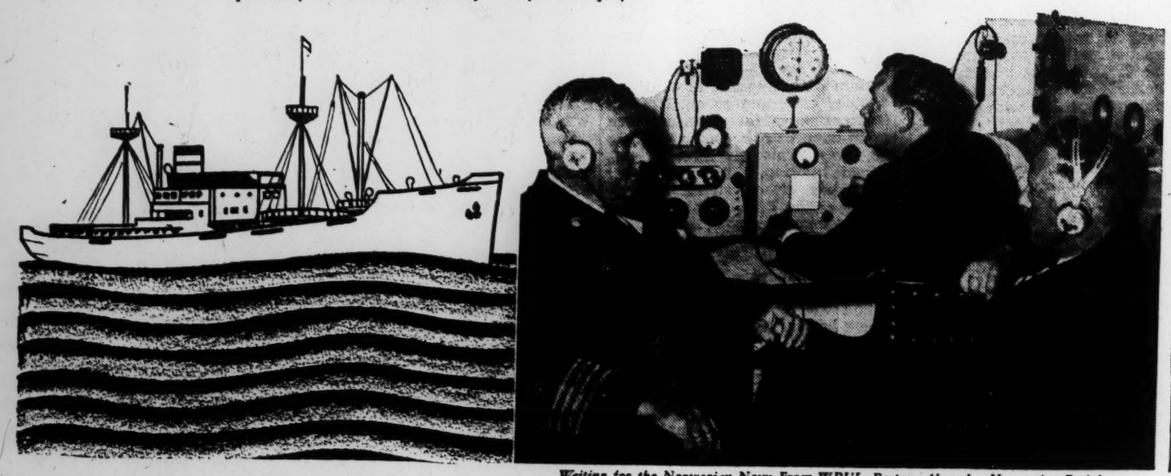
Sierra Leone, Africa—The news is most important for me, as I understand no other language; and many of the events are especially of interest for us Norwegians . . . kindly transmit greetings to my family with which I have not been in contact for more than a year.

"Duluth Scandinav," Duluth, Minn.—A report from Norway tells that the Nazi government is furious about the newsbroadcasts, which give true information to the Norwegian people.

Scandinavian News Service, London, Ont.—The programs are excellent, well-balanced, and give a very good picture of conditions in Norway as well before as after the German invasion.

A Ship at Sea From South America—It became a festival in my cabin when I heard your voice in clear, musical Norwegian and your program was excellent . . . got an enthusiastic reception on board my ship, and I, myself, had to go out and wash my eyes before I went up to the bridge.

For further information and complimentary program schedule for June, write today, WRUL, University Club, Boston, Mass.



Waiting for the Norwegian News From WRUL, Boston, Aboard a Norwegian Freighter

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Cleveland Boosts Machine-Tool Output

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—Having investigated for themselves just what a Hitler victory could mean in simple business terms Cleveland's industries are putting their shoulders to the task of rearming America and are turning out today the things which put planes into the air, submarines on the oceans, and tanks in the field fast enough to keep ahead of the assembly plants.

Early in the defense program Charles J. Stillwell, President of Warner Swasey Company, manufacturers of machine tools, sent a representative to South America. He discovered that German commercial agents had made a flat offer to sell machine tools as soon as the war is over at 20 per cent under whatever price American manufacturers would offer. He found German agents seeking orders on this basis, and getting them.

With this obvious lesson in the future plans of Naziism Mr. Stillwell's company stopped accepting foreign orders even though the State Department was then licensing export of these vital tools and bent all its energies to meet the growing demand of American industry for the tools without which there could be no defense progress today.

Assembly Line of Lathes

War correspondents back from the Battlefields of Europe went through this plant today and saw an assembly line of huge turret lathes every one of which, and more, will be in some assembly factory working on engines or planes or tanks before another month is past.

The exact production figures is a military secret of American defense, but it can be disclosed that this plant is part of an industry which is already turning out tools in a volume more than 4½ as great as it reached in the boom period of 1926.

The industry's volume in 1926 was $100,000,000. In 1940 it was $450,000,000 and before this year is out it will be $750,000,000. More than 1,000 machine tools are being turned over to manufacturers every day by this industry which has its headquarters here in Cleveland. This is what happens when an industry can double itself in one year. Its 1940 output was more than double its 1939 and its schedule will be almost another double.

It is correct to talk about a shortage of machine tools. Even at this new rate of production output has to be limited to defense orders. But by dint of strenuous effort and careful allocation the industry is keeping abreast of the demand and putting the machines into the new factories which are being built all over the Nation.

But Germany is having its shortages too. Mr. Stillwell learned that a whole trainload of his new machines intended for the Hispano-Suiza factory in France was caught by the German invasion near Paris. So great was the German need for these same implements that they put an engine on the opposite end of the train and took it straight into Germany.

Plants Enlarged Rapidly

Everywhere here in Cleveland plants are being enlarged and production geared to defense. We went through the plant of the Diesel engine division of General Motors where every piece of work is on Government orders.

At the Thompson Products Company, we saw hollow valves which make it possible for the new 2,000-horsepower airplane engines that Wright and Pratt and Whitney are building and which Ford will soon be turning out too. There are 36 exhaust valves for every such engine.

Only hollow sodium-filled valves can stand the terrific heat in them. Thompson is keeping well ahead of the requirements in its existing plant which has been packed with extra machines. And it is getting ready to expand into two new plants rapidly nearing completion.

There are danger signals ahead. Machine and tool manufacturers have already been asked by the Government to reduce the amount of Tungsten in high-grade steel. Most Tungsten comes from China. In Mr. Stillwell's opinion this is so serious that if Japan should enter the war it would be necessary to concentrate every effort on quick victory over Japan to reopen the Tungsten supply.

He also sees early shortages in aluminum, nickel and chromium. But due to priorities and ingenuity in finding substitute alloys these shortages are not yet interfering with production.

Labor Relations Improved

Embittered labor relations inherited from the recent past have not been entirely forgotten, but they are not holding back production.

F. C. Crawford, President of Thompson Products, expressed the most explosive sentiments on this subject yet heard from any manufacturer on this defense industries tour. He charged the Government with being responsible for "60 per cent of the effort to upset labor relations." He blamed the other 40 per cent on labor itself, declining to admit any responsibility on employers whatever. He has managed to avoid unionization so far and sounds like a man who would do almost anything to keep unions out of his plants.

But despite this resentment against national labor policy as approved by Congress and his obvious bitterness against the Administration, he has put his plants into the war effort—they are working 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Grinding Time Reduced

Only one other manufacturer makes the hollow valves essential to high-powered airplane engines. In the process of filling defense orders his engineers have cut the time of grinding such valves from 30 minutes to 36 seconds.

Like some of his colleagues Mr. Crawford cherishes his anti-unionism and his resentment of the Government. But the salient fact remains that this has in no way retarded his support of the defense effort.

On the contrary, if Adolf Hitler counted on the aftermath of the labor disputes of the past decade to keep American industry out of the battle for democracy he seems to have made a miscalculation.

Cleveland, like Detroit, cherishes some of its past grudges. But the factories are producing just as fast as they could if all were sweetness and light between employer and labor.

The employers like Mr. Crawford who are most extreme in their antilabor views are just as proud as the others of their contribution to the defense program.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
I'D TRAMP A LONG WAY FOR A YUMMY, CREME-FILLED CHOCOLATE DRAKE'S FUDGE SANDWICH-5¢
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

TEMPTING AND REFRESHING
THREE DIAMONDS
Highly Nutritious—Economical Too
THREE DIAMONDS Fancy CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book to THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT · 1155 Equitable Bldg · New York N Y

Court Upholds Freedom Of Choice in Healing Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A legal decision regarded as precedential in more firmly establishing an individual's right, in case of physical injury caused by another's negligence, to choose healing methods in accordance with his own conscience and beliefs, has just been affirmed in the District Court of Appeals here.

Under the unanimous findings of the Court, supporting a previous decision in the Superior Court, an individual loses none of his rights at law in turning to Christian Science for healing. ". . . There is no hard and fast rule that the injured person must seek medical care of a particular type," the Court held, but, in the case in point, "the jury could consider his conduct in the light of any conscientious belief in the doctrines of the Christian Science Church. . . ."

The case on which the decision is based was that of Ada Lea Christiansen against Harry Hollings. Judge Elmer E. Robinson of the Superior Court instructed a jury this was the law of California and when the jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Christiansen, Judge Robinson denied the defendant's motion for a new trial. When the case reached the District Court of Appeals it was surveyed and affirmed by Presiding Justice Raymond E. Peters, and concurred in by Associate Justices Benjamin K. Knight and Louis H. Ward, making the findings unanimous in the upper court.

Background of Case

The case involved the injury, in an automobile accident, and the consequent demise of Henry Christiansen, a switchman and fireman on the State Belt Line Railway. While he was taking his daughter and a friend to work in his car one morning early in 1938, the door of a parked automobile he was passing was swung open so widely that it jolted the Christiansen automobile off its course and threw Mr. Christiansen violently against the steering wheel.

That evening a physician for the Belt Line Railway took charge of the case. Six days later, when her husband's condition had shown no improvement, Mrs. Christiansen informed the medical doctor that his services were no longer desired, and that they were going to have a Christian Science practitioner treat the injured man. When Mr. Christiansen passed on five days later, at a coroner's inquest which was held, a physician and surgeon called as an expert witness testified that, in his opinion, peritonitis as a result of an acute appendicitis attack resulting from the blow he had received was the cause of death; that death was caused by traumatic peritonitis.

Court's Decision

The language of the Court of Appeals which is regarded in legal circles here as establishing an important precedent both for this State and other States, follows:

"The defendant . . . complains of an instruction (of the lower Court) dealing with the duty of the decedent to use reasonable diligence in the care of his injury, and also dealing with the legal effect of his belief in the doctrines of the Christian Science Church. At the request of the plaintiff the Court instructed the jury that: 'The Court instructs you that a person injured through the negligence of another has the duty to use ordinary and reasonable diligence in caring for his injuries and reasonable means to prevent aggravation of them and to effect a recovery. Such person is not required, however, to rely on a particular kind of treatment but such treatment as a reasonably prudent person might under all circumstances have chosen. . . .'

Factors to Be Considered

"The correct rule is that an injured person must use reasonable diligence in caring for his injuries. What is reasonable diligence depends upon all the facts and circumstances of each case. There is no hard and fast rule that the injured person must seek medical care of a particular type. Self care may be reasonable under the circumstances, and the jury should be so instructed where that factor is relevant.

"Similarly, if the injured party is a believer in Christian Science, the jury should be instructed, as it was instructed in this case, that such belief is a factor to be considered with all the other evidence in determining whether the injured person used reasonable diligence in caring for his injuries. If the injuries are such that a reasonably prudent man would seek medical care, such care must be secured. But where the injuries are not of such a nature, as in the present case, the jury may properly consider the religious beliefs of the injured person in ascertaining whether he exercised reasonable care.

"Certainly the courts should not disregard the beliefs held by a large number of reasonable and intelligent people in passing on the efficacy of the curative means adopted by the injured person. . . ."

Mrs. Ada Lea Christiansen, the widow, was awarded a judgment of $8,000 by the jury in the Superior Court.

Rehearing Denied

After unanimous affirmation of the verdict by the District Court of Appeals, and within the 30-day period allotted for such action, attorneys for the defendant filed application for a rehearing. This petition has been denied.

There is one possible further step, appeal to the Supreme Court of California. Attorneys for the appellant, Hadsell, Sweet, Ingalls & Lamb, have indicated that they will take the case on to the highest Court in the State.

Attorney Arthur Joel, who represented Mrs. Christiansen in the Superior Court and later prepared findings on which the affirmation of the Appellate Court was based, says that he made an exhaustive study of legal cases involving the free choice of medical care in accident cases, and that he believes the current decision to be "practically the first of its kind in the United States."

Former U. S. Sailor Accused as Spy Hailed as Counterespionage Hero

LON ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Al D. Blake, former yeoman in the United States Navy, is charged with two Japanese with conspiracy in an asserted espionage plot against the United States but a Federal official called him a hero today.

Mr. Blake, said an investigator in the United States District Attorney's office, obtained "first-hand, on-the-ground" information which led to the arrests.

United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer filed charges of "conspiracy to obtain national defense information to be used for the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign power" against Mr. Blake and:

Itaru Tatibana, a Lieutenant Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy, registered as a language student at the University of Southern California.

Toraichi Kono, for many years major-domo in the home of Charles Chaplin, screen comedian, and known as the most prominent Japanese in Hollywood.

Commander Tatibana was released under $50,000 bail provided by Japanese Consul Kenji Nakauchi after unsuccessful efforts to have the amount reduced. Mr. Kono, unable to post $25,000 bond, remained in jail. They were arrested yesterday.

"We have a good case against the Japanese and the investigation is not yet over," said Mr. Palmer.

The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. Mr. Palmer said he would ask the Federal grand jury today for an indictment directly charging espionage, which carries a maximum 20-year penalty.

The information against Commander Tatibana and Mr. Kono charges they sought confidential reports regarding the firing record of the U. S. S. Phoenix in Hawaiian waters. Mr. Palmer said, however, that more than a truckload of information about the United States Navy was seized at Tatibana's quarters.

A spokesman in Mr. Palmer's office related this story:

Mr. Blake made two trips to Hawaii at expense of the Japanese to obtain information concerning the Pacific fleet in Hawaiian waters.

Mr. Blake told naval intelligence officials, who instructed him to work with the Japanese. For several months Blake did, so ably that he was not suspected of engaging in counter-espionage. He received several thousand dollars from the Japanese and turned it over to United States officials.

Churchill Says U. S. Kept Informed On Hess Developments

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The British Government "has of course kept the United States informed on the subject" of the flight of Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, to Britain, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today. He added that he had no statement to make on the Hess affair.

An authoritative source declared meanwhile the status of Herr Hess is that of a British prisoner of war, but declined to break official silence shrouding his doings and whereabouts.

The silence will continue, the official asserted, "because it is absolutely essential that the Germans do not learn what Hess has said."

He explained that Herr Hess, who broke from longtime association with Adolf Hitler into a beeline flight to Scotland, is a prisoner of war because he landed in military uniform.

It was understood the uniform was that of Captain in the German Air Force.

Undersea Trip by Exhibit Route

American Museum of Natural History

What the World Looks Like Below

Figure of a Tongarevan diver equipped only with goggles gathering precious pearl shell in the Pearl Divers Group exhibit in the Hall of Ocean Life at the New York Museum.

View of Pearl Lagoon Given to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—All the color and drama of a great submarine coral garden of the South Pacific seas will come to life in New York City with the opening today of the Pearl Divers Group in the Hall of Ocean Life at the American Museum of Natural History.

Constructed under the direction of Dr. Roy Waldo Miner, Curator of the Museum's Department of Living Invertebrates, the group represents an underseas scene in the enclosed pearl lagoon of the coral atoll of Tongareva—a small ring-shaped island in the South Seas about 2,000 miles due south of Honolulu.

With figures of Tongarevan pearl divers giving a realistic touch, the garden emphasizes the delicate beauty of the many varities of corals of the South Seas which range in color from rose to lavender, through purples, blues and tans. Additional color is added by the hundreds of brilliantly colored fishes which swim singly or in groups among the corals.

To stimulate the shimmering undersea surface of the water as a diver sees it from 25 feet or more underseas, sheets of chromeplated copper were installed at the top of the group. Air shafts leading from the group to open spaces underneath the balcony of the Hall of Ocean Life, also insures preservation of the contents.

The Pearl Divers Group conceived, designed, and directed by Dr. Miner, is the gift of Edith Haggin De Long and the undersea specimens for the group were collected by an expedition in a schooner yacht owned by Templeton Crocker of San Francisco.

President Moves to Temper American Wrath Over Sinking

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The White House strove today to prevent the rise of sweeping American reaction to the sinking of the United States vessel Robin Moor, although admitting that the ship was sunk well within the waters of the Western Hemisphere.

Declaring that there is as yet no official confirmation of the report that the 4,985-ton ship of the Robin Line of New York had been sunk by a German torpedo, Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary, asked that the country suspend judgment on the case until all the facts are in.

Meanwhile, the White House, State, and Navy Departments moved with all possible speed to learn if the Robin Moor actually was the first American maritime casualty of the war as reported by the captain of the Brazilian ship Osorio, which picked up a lifeboat full of the Robin Moor's survivors.

Report Awaited

Mr. Early said that a report from Jefferson Caffrey, American Ambassador to Brazil, was expected at the White House as soon as the Osorio docks, but added that so far neither the President nor the Secretary of State had a word of information beyond that carried in the press.

The United States Maritime Commission announced that the owners of the ship had been advised by the operators of the Osorio that the Robin Moor was torpedoed May 21 about 950 miles northeast of Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

Although comment on the vessel's sinking was sparse here, it was recalled immediately that German Grand Admiral Erich Raeder warned on May 25 that American ships would be sunk if found carrying supplies to the British. Point is given to this by the fact that the Robin Moor, although said not to be carrying munitions, was on its way to Cape Town, a British South African port.

Interest was aroused by Mr. Early's choice of the words "suspend judgment," there being those who felt that the White House was not attempting to stem possible American wrath, if the vessel is found to have been torpedoed by the Germans, but merely to be guarding against any possible public "letdown" if this is not found to be the case.

Possible "Out" for Japan

There are also those who hold that any German torpedoing of an American ship in such waters would fall within President Roosevelt's recent radio warning against Nazi moves in the direction of the New World. It is pointed out, in addition, that were American-German relations broken as a result of the incident, it might afford Japan a chance to avoid anti-American action under the tripartite Axis pact, since that pact is believed to exempt Japan if Germany is adjudged the aggressor.

The sinking of the ship is seen here as partial evidence of a need to tighten still further this country's Atlantic patrol, since the sinking is said to have taken place within waters covered by the patrol's beat.

Princess Juliana Visits Holland

HOLLAND, Mich., June 10 (AP)—This was a festive day in Holland, a city built by Dutch immigrants.

Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, accompanied by Prince Consort Bernhard, came here to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Hope College, and the royal couple were caught up in a whirl of social engagements.

Prince Bernhard, who flew from England to Montreal in a Royal Air Force bomber, disclosed that he had indulged in his photographing hobby during London air raids.

Smith Visits President, Has 'No Hatchet to Bury'

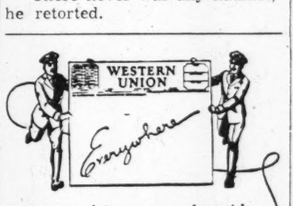
WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith and President Roosevelt shook hands at the White House yesterday.

Mr. Smith, former Governor of New York, broke with the New Deal in its early days but recently has been supporting the Roosevelt foreign policy.

In Washington to attend commencement exercises at Georgetown University, Mr. Smith said, "I wanted to shake hands with the President, and wish him well."

"Are all hatchets buried now Governor?" he was asked.

"There never was any hatchet," he retorted.



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Washington Sideglances

Army 'Keeps 'Em Flying' with nary a heil—Michigan Representative doesn't want to be thanked—How many friends has a soldier, anyway?—No American hides in the shadow of a hyphen.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Offsetting "Heil Hitler": The Army is preaching civilian adoption of its new motto "Keep 'Em Flying" and also practicing it.

When you part from a War Department friend these days, he won't tell you "goodbye now" or "I'll be seeing you." Instead it's "Keep 'Em Flying." He also ends letters, even to his best girl, that way.

The slogan, which originated in the campaign for more United States Army flying cadets, but is now being applied to the wheels of progress in the whole national defense program, is also filtering into radio programs and in advertising of many sorts.

House's Emily Post: Representative George A. Dondero (R) of Michigan is conducting a one-man campaign to have members of the House omit the "I thank you" at the conclusion of speeches in the House chamber.

"To conclude a speech or an address with the words 'I thank you,'" he told the House the other day, "is not only improper but amateurish and superfluous, since a member of the House speaks as a matter of right."

Court Clue: To Senators it looks quite certain now that their colleague, Senator James F. Brynes (D) of South Carolina, is slated for appointment to the Supreme Court.

Administration leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky has been out of the Senate for several days but Senator Byrnes has not been taking his place as usual. His new understudy is Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, one of the targets the President missed in his 1938 purge of anti-New Dealers. Senators figure that Senator George will step into Senator Byrnes' place as assistant majority leader as soon as the latter goes to the court.

Friendly Rookies: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to have the White House open on Saturdays to soldiers and their "friends" hasn't worked out exactly as expected. The first Saturday there were more than three times as many "friends" as soldiers.

"We have an idea," said Mrs. Roosevelt this week, "that a number of their friends are of rather recent acquisition."

100 Per Cent or Nothing: There are no hyphenated Americans as far as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, new Director of Civilian Defense, is concerned. He has served notice that from now on he will not recognize Icelandic-Americans, Arabic-Americans, Armenian-Americans or any other "hyphenated Americans." Everyone participating in civilian defense, he declared, will be recognized solely as "Americans."

MacLeish: Nazi Victory Hollow Without Trust of Young Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 10—The Nazis may win all the battles of geography, but unless and until they have persuaded millions of the young to accept the kind of world they propose to bring about they will not have won the war, in the opinion of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who delivered the commencement address at Union College here yesterday.

Millions of human beings cannot be combined in a complicated economic system, co-ordinated for industrial production, by conquering them with armies or hounding them with police, Mr. MacLeish told the 164 members of the graduating class.

He stressed, however, that those opposed to the Nazi system were under the same compulsion to "win the battle for the minds of young men—the true battleground of this war." They cannot win the war, either in terms of arms or in more permanent terms, unless they also can bring men to believe in the "organization of free men's lives by the instruments of freedom for freedom as an end," he said.

The battle for the minds of young men, he continued, is a battle fought with words and ideas, but the words which serve as weapons on one side will not serve on the other. The Nazis, "because their cause is not an affirmative cause, but a negative—because their cause is 'obedience and discipline'—because they have not human hope or human dream to hold before the people—can use words only to destroy."

Their weapons, Mr. MacLeish held, are the words which "poison the confidence of men in their own worth, in their own dignity, which destroy the new, the daring, tht tentative, the not-yet-proved confidence of common men in their capacity as common men to govern themselves."

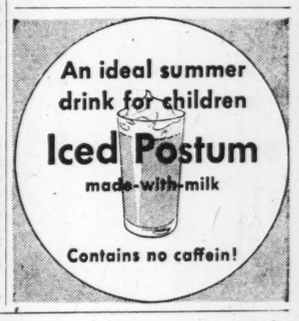
"The partisans of freedom on the other hand, because their cause is affirmative and must be created," he added, "can use as weapons only those words which are capable of creating belief, of creating confidence in the capacity of common men to decide for themselves and govern themselves."

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. MacLeish.

A special commencement ceremony marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," who studied with the Class of 1810 at Union College. Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer and his sister, Miss Eloise Payne Luquer, of Bedford Hills, grandnephew and grandniece of Mr. Payne, presented the college with an unpublished Payne poem, "My Own, My Native Land," which they found recently.

New Commissar

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, announced today that B. L. Vannikoff had been relieved of his post as Commissar of Armaments "for failure to cope with his duties" and had been replaced by Dimitri Ustinoff.



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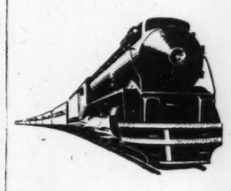

THE New Haven RAILROAD

First Division of Fort Devens Ends Successful 'Invasion' of Massachusetts

Brookline to Act on Plans For Streamline Government

One of the liveliest town meetings in Brookline's recent history appeared in prospect for tonight as opposing sides made last-minute plans to present their views on a proposal to streamline the town government by eliminating certain elective offices, merging certain bureaus, and curtailing powers of the town meeting.

Taxpayers today were in possession of circulars from both sides, telling why the town should or should not adopt the recommendations made by the Public Administration Service after a $15,000 survey of the municipal government.

The survey proposes appointment of an administrative agent or town manager; combining of nine town departments into a single department of public works; combining of the accounting, collecting and treasury departments into a single department of finance; and elimination of other branches, including the school committee, to transform the entire town government into eight departments. The town treasurer, collector, assessors and members of the planning board would be appointed instead of elected.

Urging adoption of the proposed changes is Selectman Daniel Tyler, Jr., who successfully advocated the survey in a hard-fought controversy in 1937, together with the influential Brookline Taxpayers' Association, which asserts savings could be made. Granting that Brookline has good government in terms of service, the Association asserts that the town government is more costly than those of comparable communities, that it is unnecessarily so, and that efficiency would come from junking the 236-year-old system now used and streamlining the town functions.

Prominent among opponents is Walter D. Allen, Brookline publisher and town meeting member, who described the proposals as savoring "of New Deal tactics in Washington which have proved so costly." Mr. Allen, former Representative Philip G. Bowker, and other opponents of the plan assert the streamlining would deprive the town meeting of many of its powers. Hiring of a town manager would be equivalent to hiring a mayor, according to Mr. Bowker.

The threat of change has already damaged the morale of city employees, and any action except outright rejection of the proposals would further injure it, Mr. Allen asserted. City employees, many of whom are counted among opponents, have argued that the change would reprive the City of the services of many experienced career men.

Establishment of a five-man committee to consider the proposals and report to next year's town meeting has been advocated recently. This compromise is being urged by proponents of the plan, who feel further study is needed to explain its advantages. Mr. Allen, on the other hand, asserted that such action would keep the survey "still hanging over the heads of all officers and employees of the town, lowering their morale even more than it has already done."

R. J. Keller

Rehearsing for Greater Boston Music School Concert

Marion Bornstein, soprano, one of the soloists at tonight's music schools' concert at Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, rehearses her part. George Faulkner, seated, director of the South End Music School, will conduct one half the program. Linwood D. Scriven, conductor of the orchestra of the Boston Music School, and also conducting tonight, stands behind Mr. Faulkner. Arthur Mixon, member of the joint orchestra composed of the two schools already mentioned and the All-Newton Music School, looks on.

Devens Army 'Captures' Boston In Its 'Invasion' of Bay State

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

First Division "War" Ends—Troops of the First Division were restng today following completion at 6:30 this morning of their successful "invasion" of Massachusetts and the "capture" of Boston. The simulated war which started yesterday when thousands of soldiers poured into the Blue Hills section after a theoretical "landing" on the coast was carried on through the night. Combat team 26 moved under cover of darkness from the Blue Hills to the vicinity of Whittemore Hill northeast of North Lancaster and continued to advance into central Massachusetts with the rest of the Division.

One company of combat team 18 crossed Shirley Reservoir at 3:30 a. m. in assault boats on a reconnaissance mission which was termed successful. Another problem is expected to be given to the Division early next week.

New England Defense Contracts—The Army and Navy awarded primary defense contracts totaling $1,750,974,177 to New England concerns between June 12, 1940 and April 30, 1941, it has been announced by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council. Under the contracts, Mr. Flanders said, New England has undertaken to provide $980,203,326 worth of ships; $198,853,860 of airplanes and airplane parts; $135,408,480 of new plant and base facilities; $97,569,062 of ammunition and chemical supplies; $32,258,429 of uniform cloth; $27,471,039 of guns, and small arms; $17,156,287 of shoes and $262,053,748 of miscellaneous defense items.

New England is supplying 19 per cent of the nation's ships, 10 per cent of all equipment and ordnance, 8 per cent of all airplanes and airplane parts, and 7 per cent of all construction, the Council President stated.

"Large as the sum of New England's prime defense contract is," he added, "it represents only a fraction of the area's contribution to defense work. There is no way of segregating and estimating the amount of sub-contracting which is going on here. Nor can we more than guess at the volume of production New England contributes to defense without bearing the defense label."

General Woodruff Leaves—In a radio address this evening at 7:15 Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, retiring Commanding General of the First Corps Area, will say farewell to 40 years of active Army duty. By means of shortwave hundreds of brother officers and soldiers in distant Army outposts, in Hawaii and the Philippines, will have the opportunity of hearing the General's message. The broadcast will be made from the Army Base at South Boston with the officers of General Woodruff's staff present. During the broadcast the new commanding officer of the Area, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, will speak from New York. The broadcast in New England will be on WAAB and the Colonial Network.

This was the General's last day on the job. Tomorrow, accompanied by Mrs. Woodruff, he will start a motor trip to California from which point they will sail for Honolulu to visit a daughter married to a Naval officer stationed there, and their family.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff

Who leaves active Army service after 40 years. His farewell address tonight will be radiocast over WAAB and the Colonial Network at 7:15 p. m.

Hartford Draft Board Happy—The West Hartford draft board, recently rebuked by a special board of inquiry for reclassifying a striking defense worker, hailed Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's order to reconsider deferment of workers in defense industries who go out on strike as a "vindication."

At last we have been vindicated by at least one of our superiors . . . which is a source of great satisfaction," Chairman Richard B. Deming said.

The Hartford board had reclassified Donald G. Olson during his participation in the Hanson-Whitney Machine Company strike last month, only to be overruled and criticized for its action.

The Army Goes Formal—Soldiers at the Boston Army Base have "chipped in" to purchase a tuxedo to be used by men on leaves. It is carefully guarded in a supply room, and woe to the lad that returns it wrinkled or soiled. Now there is talk of purchasing two more outfits. "We need summer formals," one soldier said.

Wellesley Planning For June Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The eighth session of Wellesley Alumnae College will be held at the college from June 16 until June 19. The alumnae who will return to the college to take part in the four-day program of morning and evening lectures, discussion groups, and reunion festivities will live in the college dormitories on the campus.

Mrs. Bruce Barton of New York City is the chairman of the Alumnae Committee in charge of the arrangements. Other members of the Committee include Mrs. Ralph Church of Washington, D. C., President of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association, Miss Florence Risley of Wellesley, Mrs. F. Herbert Filley of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Arthur J. Cohen of New York City.

This year the theme of the annual Alumnae College is "New Directions in a Changing World." The morning lectures will deal with the constructive elements which can be found in the present world upheaval.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings, Herbert Gezork, Assistant Profesosr in the Department of Biblical History, will give three lectures dealing with "Permanent Values of the Present Crisis." In these lectures he will discuss "The Quest for a Better Social Order," "From International Anarchy to a World Community," and "The Rediscovery of Spiritual Values." The necessity of the intelligent use of scientific knowledge in a well-planned social program will be emphasized in the lectures to be given by Mrs. Louise Palmer Wilson, Miss Harriet B. Creighton, and Miss Delphine G. Rosa.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Zoology, will speak on "Vitamins—First Line of Defense." "Better Health through Better Foods" is the subject of the lecture to be given by Miss Creighton, Associate Professor of Botany, on Wednesday morning. On the last morning of the Alumnae College Miss Rosa, Assistant Professor of Botany, will talk on "What Lies Behind Our National Health Program."

The economic and political interests of the American citizen will be pointed out in the lectures to be given by Miss Elizabeth A. Curtiss, Lecturer in the Department of Economics, on "Changing Relations Between Government and Consumer" and by Miss Isabella McLaughlin Stephens, Instructor in Education, on "Education for Democracy." Miss Elizabeth W. Manwaring will give the last lecture of the morning series on Thursday morning on "Poetry in Action." Miss Manwaring is Professor in the Department of English Composition.

The series of evening lectures will be concerned with a demonstration of Wellesley's teaching ways. Miss Evelyn K. Wells, Secretary and Instructor in the Department of English Literature, and Miss Helen J. Sleeper, Research Librarian in Music, will illustrate the part played by Elizabethan music in Elizabethan life on Monday evening, an evening devoted to the "Musical Backgrounds in Elizabethan Life and Literature."

On Tuesday, Victor Zuckerkandl, Lecturer in the Department of Music, will conduct an evening of chamber music. Miss Alice M. Dowse, Instructor in Geology, will show motion pictures which are used for class demonstration on Wednesday. "Behavior of Language in Time of Rapid Change" will be discussed by Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, Associate Professor of French, on Thursday evening.

In addition to the series of lectures, chapel services, open discussion groups, and recreational activities have been arranged for the alumnae who will return to the college for the four-day Wellesley Alumnae College.

Defense Gives New Impetus To Aviation in Vermont Area

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 10—Aviation in Vermont has received impetus as a result of the national defense program. Recapitulation of statistics in the office of Raymond B. Thompson, State Inspector of Aeronautics, shows that commercial aviation in the State literally soared during the last three years.

Today, with assistance of the Federal Government, $700,000 is being spent in improvements to the Burlington and Montpelier airports. There is probability for expansion of four new airfields, in Rutland, Newport, Bennington and Brattleboro.

The history of aviation in Vermont is interesting, Inspector Thompson points out, because it was one of the pioneers in the field. Then over two decades there was a loss of interest, not to be revived until the middle thirties, when the nation as a whole became more air-minded.

Aviation in Vermont started soon after the Wright brothers flew their airplane at Kitty Hawk, when James Hartness, Springfield manufacturer, before he became Governor, took a course in flying and obtained the first license held in the State.

In his enthusiasm he gave his home town of Springfield an airfield. This is still used. He formed the first aviation club in 1916 "for the advancement and promotion of aviation," but due to the war, the movement lost its momentum and the club died out.

After the World War, barnstorming days started in Vermont and Capt. Walter Cleveland bought an army training plane and started a field on his father's farm in Coventry. Following this a dozen fields were opened at different points in the State but lacking commercial use, many of them gradually passed out of existence. In 1933, however, many more fields were opened under the auspices of the Emergency Relief Administration, at Gilman, Morrisville, Brattleboro, Manchester and Bennington. The majority of these airports never were developed, however, due to lack of demand, the depressed economic conditions and inadequate development of the program.

Today there is activity at ten airfields located, in Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Barre - Montpelier, Springfield, White River Junction, Bristol, Fair Haven, Bennington, Manchester and Swanton.

Commercial activity started in the fall of 1933 and the operating airlines have shown a steady increase in passenger mileage without a single accident of any kind to mar their record. Business has increased from an occasional passenger in 1933 and 1934 until at the present time, four schedules a day are in operation, two north and two south, with capacity loads and a waiting list.

In 1939, better than 18,000 revenue passengers were carried and in 1940 the increase in operation was better than 72 per cent. Canadian-Colonial Airways started operating in Vermont in 1939 with two stops a day at Burlington and today are making six stops, and Inspector Thompson says it is anticipated four more will soon be added. The Burlington airport is the busiest north of Boston and New York and one of the finest equipped.

Vermont, as a governmental unity, first took interest in aviation in 1937 when the General Assembly authorized the formation of the Aviation Section of the Motor Vehicle Department. Up to that time there had been only 93 pilots licensed in the State. The increase in activity, however, has been steady with the Government sponsorship of student training and in the last two years has grown rapidly. There have been 265 government students trained in the last year and a half on seven of Vermont's airports. The 1941 legislature appropriated $65,000 for airport development and a new Areonautics Board was authorized to supervise this work in the State.

In 1933 there were only 29 planes licensed in Vermont. This number had increased to 81 in 1941 and to 95 this year. This year there is a total of 600 pilots in the State, 150 of whom have private or commercial ratings, the remainder being in the student classification.

Green Mountain Club

Waldo C. Holden of Bennington was elected President of the Green Mountain Club at the annual meeting held in Shelburne pass last week end. He succeeds Louis B. Puffer of Burlington, who retired after six years of service.

New members of the Board of Trustees are I. N. Bartlett of Manchester, John Vendell of Amherst, Mass., Wallace M. Fay of Proctor, David I. Payne of Jersey City, and Craige S. Perkins of Rutland.

The trustees organized by electing Mr. Holden as President, Walter Atwood of New York as Vice-President, Edmund A. Boyce of Proctor as Treasurer, Miss Lula M. Tye of Rutland, Secretary and William M. Ross of Rutland, Clerk.

Under a plan suggested by Mortimer R. Proctor of Proctor, the board voted to attempt to liquidate its $25,000 indebtedness by building the Long Train lodge plant, on a 10-year program, applying all profits from operation to reduction of the debt.

Motor Fees Rise

Fees from motor vehicle registrations increased sharply for the first two months of the current year, according to a report of the State Motor Vehicle Department, reaching a total of $2,367,105, an increase of $143,803 over the same period a year ago.

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Music Schools To Unite In Shell Concert

Joining together for the first time in their more than 30 years' history, three Boston music schools will contribute tonight to the concert at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade.

With a varied program of classical music, more than 50 students of all ages from the South End, All-Newton and Boston Music Schools, will participate. The musicians range from 10-year-old Jean Maurice to faculty members with 30 years' teaching experience.

All three schools are member agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund and the National Guild of Comunity Music Schools. Tonight's program will be conducted by George Faulkner, director of the South End Music School, and Linwood D. Scriven, conductor of the Boston Music School orchestra.

The program tonight:

Symphony No. 35 in D Major .... Mozart
Allegro con spirito
Andante
Menuetto
Finale ..... Presto
"Batti Batti" from Don Giovanni .. Mozart
"Non so piu" from Le Nozze di Figaro .... Mozart
Ruth Kratman, Soprano
Overture from Idomeneo ..... Mozart
Andante from Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist, Arthur Mixon
"Adieu, Forets!" from "Jeanne d'arc" ..... Tchaikovsky
Marion Bornstein, Soprano
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Tannhauser ..... Wagner

Tickets Are Limited For Lord Halifax Talk

Viscount Halifax, Britain's ambassador to the United States, is to speak in Boston June 20, as guest of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Prominence of the speaker and demand for tickets combine to indicate one of the largest crowds ever gathered at the main dining room of the Chamber. The Chamber found it necessary to limit tickets to one for each member.

England His Song

Sargent

Roland Bishop

Who recently read his five lyrics developed on the theme "There will always be an England in America" at a meeting of the Boston Center of the Poetry Society of England held in the Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Bishop's grandmother, Mary Tracy Fielding, a Monhegan Indian, sang in opera with Jenny Lind, while his father was related to the poet Lucy Larcom. During the past winter Mr. Bishop appeared with the New England Repertory Playhouse of Boston in such plays as "East Lynne," "Our Town," and "Androcles and the Lion."

Statler TISSUE

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Voluntary Health Insurance Halts Compulsion, Cabot Says

In so far as voluntary health insurance succeeds, compulsory health insurance goes into the background, Dr. Hugh Cabot declared today in commenting on the signing of the White Cross health insurance bill by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"If the public will not have voluntary health insurance, it will have the compulsory system of health insurance shoved down upon it," added Dr. Cabot, who is Medical Director of White Cross.

Dr. Cabot characterized the new law as one of the most important medical measures ever passed by an American legislature, because of its contribution to the medical problem of supplying low cost medical care to the mass of low wage earners.

The most unusual feature of the bill, he said, was its provision that the majority of the board of directors must be laymen, and that the board would arrange with a separate organization of physicians to handle the medical service.

"The board will manage the business end of the system, but will have nothing to say about the quality of the medical care," Dr. Cabot continued. "That is the heart of the plan."

White Cross, which has been working in Boston for the past year, is now functioning on this basis, Dr. Cabot being at the head of its medical organization. He described other essentials of the act as placing the White Cross non-profit corporation under the supervision of the State Department of Health, and the requirement of further qualifications of White Cross participating physicians than simply registration by the State.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	Melodic Caravan	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert orchestra	Robert W. Sparks	"Stella Dallas"	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Lord Woolton	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Novachord solos
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ambassadors Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Gen. James A. Woodruff	News of the World	Gen. James A. Woodruff	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Concert Miniatures"	"Here's Morgan"	"Songs of Your Heart"
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Confidentially Yours"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Sports award	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Popular music
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	"Invitation to	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Learning"	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Molly"; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	New American Music	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	New American Music	guests; orchestra	"Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest"
10:30	"Coal Shortage"	Army Ordnance Day	'College Humor'; variety;	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Program	soloists; orchestra	Tune Twisters	"Dance Digest"
11:00	News; Army Ord-	News; music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	nance Day progm.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:30	"Master Works of	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music"	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	'Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Interview	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	West Point Graduation:	"Lone Journey"; drama	West Point Graduation:	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Sec. of War Stimson	"David Harum"; sketch	Sec. of War Stimson	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Gypsy Trio
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	David Willams, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daugter"; sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	Education speakers	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest; News	'Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News,	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	'About Today'; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Marion Marsh, songs	'Inside of Sports'	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Rep. Josh. L. Johns, Wis.	"Concert Miniatures"	"Tae Lore Ranger"; sk.	John Kirby's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	ward G. Robinson,	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?"; sk.	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Will Johnson's Orch.	Harry Horlick's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	"Meet the Band"	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Talk, Arthur Mann	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad;	"Mr. District Attorney";	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	China Relief	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Adm. Richard E. Byrd	'Dance Digest"
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	'Summer Time Revue";	'Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	vocalists; orchestra	'Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	'Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Sport comment	'Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra,	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 11

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:25 p. m.—Calling the West Indies, West Indian Party, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.7 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Band of H. M. Scots Guards, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Artists' Records; News in English; News of the Hungarian's World Association; Rakoczi March, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; News in English, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," Talk by William Holt; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Scots Aboard," Talk by John R. Allan, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music and Spot News.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features, and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.83mc-25.36m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rhythmic Melodies; Emma Otero and Orchestra, Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBSO Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Basin Street Chamber Music Society.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

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Report Recommending Impeachment of Coakley Awaits Action of the House

House Takes Up Report Urging The Impeachment of Coakley

Impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Democratic Executive Councilor, is being considered today by the G. O. P.-controlled Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Before the Lower Branch rests the report of a special House committee recommending his impeachment on charges that he used his influence and office to secure pardons for criminals for financial gain.

The committee, after several months of study, was split three to two on impeachment. Those favoring impeachment were: Representatives Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, H. Edward Snow (R) of Natick and Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton. Those voting "no" were Representatives John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont, chairman, and Terrance J. Lomax (D) of Fall River.

Councilor Coakley, a political power in the Democratic gubernatorial administrations of Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley and Joseph B. Ely, has faced many crises in his long political career. Today's impeachment crisis is probably the most serious, even more serious than his disbarment on April 22, 1922.

Brings to Climax

The impeachment recommendation brings to a climax the two-year legislative investigation into the pardon and parole system under Governors Hurley, Curley and Ely. The investigation was started after the pardon scandals of the last days of the Hurley administration, particularly that surrounding the freeing of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1.

Following the investigation a special pardon commission made numerous recommendations to tighten the pardon and parole procedure. It also urged the Legislature to consider the advisability of starting impeachment proceedings against Mr, Coakley. One member, Roland D. Sawyer, a former Democratic Representative from Ware, made an outright impeachment recommendation. The special House committee was then appointed to consider the Coakley case.

In its report the special committee majority stated:

"The majority of your committee are of the opinion that the evidence presented in the reports of the pardon and parole commission and in the transcripts of testimony taken before said commission would support findings that Councilor Coakley:

1. "While holding his office used his political influence and the position of his office to secure pardons for criminals without due regard for the rights and safety of the public and in direct violation of his oath of office. . . .

2. "That his efforts in behalf of said criminals were motivated in part at least, by financial gain for himself or members of his immediate family:

3. ". . . That said Coakley attempted to impede and misdirect the investigation conducted by the pardon and parole commission by interviewing and advising witnesses before they testified at the hearings of the commission and in at least one instance by urging a witness to swear to a falsehood before said commission."

Minority Report

Representative Lomax, in his minority report, on the other hand stated he "cannot fairly conclude from testimony that Councilor Coakley was influenced by monetary considerations or that his actions were either knowingly fraudulent or deliberately in disregard of his official duties."

Furthermore, Mr. Lomax insisted the rules of evidence should have been followed by the special committee in connection with the case and that "evidence of guilt should be established beyond a reasonable doubt."

Today Representative Vaughn, in a four page minority report, said "in my opinion there is no positive evidence that would warrant a conviction on the charges made" against Mr. Coakley. In the report Mr. Vaughn discussed in detail the material on which the majority recommended impeachment.

Following release of the committee's report, Councilor Coakley announced he would be at the State House today "fighting with boxing gloves."

Councilor Coakley entered politics in 1892 as a member of the Massachusetts House. Since 1933 he has been a member of the Executive Council, the State organization which approves or disapproves pardon recommendations submitted by the Governor.

The Coakley impeachment recommendation is based on circumstances surrounding pardons granted to Frank W. Potter, who was serving a life sentence for second degree murder; Maurice Limon, who was under a three-year sentence for arson, and Patriarca, who was serving two three-year sentences for armed robbery.

The committee report outlined at length the charges against Councilor Coakley in connection with the three cases. In each case the committee majority charges that the Councilor was motivated in part at least by financial gain for himself or his immediate family—in connection with pardons for these men.

Impeachment Urged

After outlining the charges, the three-member majority said "your committee therefore recommends that the House of Representatives do forthwith proceed to impeach the said Coakley for misconduct and maladministration in his said office of Governor's Councilor at the bar of the Senate of this Commonwealth."

At one time during its long deliberations the committee sought an advisory opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court as to whether the Legislature had power to impeach a Councilor. The Court gave an affirmative answer.

It is expected the House will consider the impeachment report on Thursday, unless Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, makes a successful fight for delay to permit legislative study.

If the House accepts the committee report, the Lower Branch must then establish a Board of Managers to draft the actual articles of impeachment, according to Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House. The next necessary step is House acceptance or rejection of the impeachment articles. If the House approves the articles, the case is then prosecuted before the Senate sitting as a jury on the case. The House prosecution would be conducted by the Board of Managers.

If the Coakley case reaches the Senate it will constitute the first impeachment trial before the Upper Branch in 120 years. The last such trial was held in 1821 when the Senate removed Judge James Prescott of the Middlesex Probate Court on charges of misconduct and maladministration in office.

Councilor Coakley, who prior to his disbarment was considered one of the most able cross-examiners, would be entitled to counsel and would be permitted to cross-examine witnesses.

Often Councilor Coakley has been subjected to GOP attacks, but in the past he has been able to throw off the charges or to turn destructive fire upon his accusers.

The case appears certain to be the most spectacular and most interesting of the entire legislative year.

Council Greets Juvenile Visitor

The weekly meeting of the Boston City Council was turned into a pleasantly dramatic affair late yesterday when two-year-old Thomas Crowley of Roslindale wandered into the Council chamber, calmly looked the Councilors over from the center of the big room, and finally sat down, upon invitation of President William J. Galvin, at the President's dias to enjoy a huge ice cream cone.

Perched on the dias, Thomas contentedly munched the cone, brought by a Council attache and occasionally acknowledged the speeches of Councilors, addressed to the Chair, with his shrill, piping voice. After more than half an hour of thus entertaining the Council, Thomas spied his father, a navy yard worker, across the room. "Daddy, there's my daddy," he chortled, all but breaking up the meeting.

"Daddy," who had been searching for Thomas after his interview with a Councilor in another room, sighed with relief at finding his youngster, smiled, and led the little boy out.

Exemption Sought On Stored Goods

A $1,000 exemption from taxation on personal property stored in Massachusetts warehouses was sought today by LaRue Brown, Counsel for the Massachusetts Furniture Warehousemen's Association.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation, Mr. Brown explained that home owners now enjoy a $1,000 exemption on furniture in their homes, but said that if this furniture is stored in a warehouse it is subject to taxation. He stated that City of Boston assessors are now levying such a tax.

Mr. Brown added that many men are taking jobs in defense industries away from home. Therefore, they are storing their furniture, and if they are taxed they will be subjected to a hardship, he concluded.

Canadian Juniors Help War Efforts

TORONTO—The Young Men's Section of the Board of Trade has undertaken an all-out effort to assist Canada's war program.

Transporting soldiers' families to military camps, raising funds for war service work, campaigning for the War Savings pledge month, serving on the Greater Toronto War Services Advisory Council and promotion of sales of War Savings certificates and stamps are some of the activities being undertaken here.

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Appeal Move On PR System Fails in House

Proposed repeal of the law permitting Massachusetts cities to adopt the city manager-proportional representation system of government was rejected today by the House of Representatives.

After several postponements, the House accepted an adverse committee report on the repeal appeal. This fall the City of Cambridge will inaugurate the so-called Plan E system.

Annual Sessions: The Massachusetts Legislature tomorrow may start down the road to a return to annual legislative sessions.

Tomorrow at 11 a. m. the House and Senate will meet in joint session to act on five proposals for amendments to the Constitution, one of which provides for annual legislative sessions to replace the biennial session system installed in 1939.

The other proposed amendments would (1) provide a graduated State income tax; (2) permit the Legislature to prescribe conditions and terms under which pardons may be granted to felons; (3) authorize use of a "fair, concise summary" of constitutional amendments and initiative petition proposals going on the ballot, instead of the full text of the measure, and (4) allow absentee voting by voters physically disabled.

To become law proposed constitutional amendments must be approved by a majority of the members of two successive Legislatures and be voted on favorably by a majority of the voters at a State election.

The November, 1944, election would be the earliest at which any of these proposed amendments could be voted on by the people.

Budget: The biennial State budget totalling approximately $184,000,000 was in the hands of a legislative conference committee today to iron out House and Senate differences.

The House concurred on Senate amendments adding $3,066.92 to the budget as passed originally by the House. However, the lower branch refused to concur on Senate amendments adding $137,150. Therefore the conference committee was appointed to seek a common understanding between the two branches.

Cattle Rustling: The House gave initial approval to a measure designed to curb rustling of cattle in Massachusetts. Proponents revealed that motorized rustlers have been active in the State.

Civil Service: The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and the Massachusetts Civic League lost their joint drive for extension of civil service protection to county employees. The Senate by a 23 to 12 roll-call vote, concurred with the House in rejecting the measure, despite the Federation warning that a ballot test would be forced in 1944 through an initiative petition if the measure was turned down.

Lupien: Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, has been denied a $2,500 raise in salary. The House rejected a measure increasing his salary from $6,500 to $9,000 a year.

Junior Colleges: The Senate killed a measure barring Massachusetts Junior Colleges from granting degrees after July 1.

Candidates: The House passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting candidates for Representative in Congress or Executive Councilor from seeking more than one party nomination.

Seawall: Governor Saltonstall's special-message request for an additional $22,000 to reconstruct Winthrop's storm-wrecked seawall was sent to the House Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee is expected to report favorably.

State College: The House killed a bill authorizing the Massachusetts State College to construct and equip a building for teaching of home economics.

Students on Sail

Led by a group of 400 girls from Dorchester Girls High School, more than 1,000 students from city schools boarded the Steel Pier at Foster's Wharf today for the 100-mile round trip to Provincetown.

Country Dance Society Has Outdoor Party

Upper left—Piano and fiddle accompaniment for outdoor dancing party of Country Dance Society, on estate of Mrs. James J. Storrow, Lincoln, Mass., last Saturday. Upper right—Step in routine of old English country dance. Lower—Collecting sets for a dance of Elizabethan type.

Take Your Partner for the 'Queen's Jig'

Come take your partner for "Christchurch Bells" and "Shrewsbury Lasses" and the "Queen's Jig," for country dancing has established itself on the green slopes of the New World, to the blithe tunes that cheered Will Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and the gallant Raleigh. Cecil Sharp, who came to America 25 years ago and started the Boston Center of the English Folk Dance Society, now The Country Dance Society, would have felt gratified indeed if he could have seen last Saturday's performance on the lawn, at the home of Mrs. James J. Storrow, the Center's president, in Lincoln.

Yet it was not professionally a "performance" so much as a genuine social dance party. More than 100 members of the Society joined in the dances, and those who had expert knowledge of the various steps coached those who were not so sure of themselves. Ages ran from seven up to seventy and possibly over. Here and there an entire family footed it on the green. Cotton frocks for the women, with width aplenty in the kirtle; white flannels for the men; and sneakers on everybody's feet, constituted the costume.

In the middle of the afternoon the piano and the fiddle and a little drum struck up a lilting accompaniment for the dance entitled "Over the Hills to Glory." Resting only for a picnic supper and for a demonstration of Morris dancing by six young men, with bells and sticks, in the true Elizabethan manner, the guests tripped and skipped, now with a lively "clap and change", now with a bow and a measured advancing and retreating, till the moon rode high above the oak trees and the Japanese lanterns twinkled across the terrace. The intricate steps of the "Morpeth Rant" brought the party to a close.

Between 200 and 300 persons in and around Boston have joined the classes which the Center holds at its headquarters in Beacon Street and at various other places such as the Brimmer-May School, the Agassiz School in Cambridge, and the Parish House of the First Unitarian Church in West Newton. The party on Saturday was an annual event arranged by Mrs. Storrow, who each summer permits her estate at Long Pond, Buzzards Bay, to be used as a summer camp for the Country Dance Society. From June 27 to 30 this Pinewoods Camp on Long Pond will hold a week end of dancing, which any one who is interested may attend.

Special groups will be arranged to accommodate beginners, and all will have an opportunity to participate in English country and American square dancing, as well as Morris dancing and sword dancing. The singing of folk songs will also be a part of the program. The dancing of course takes place out of doors, in the midst of forest scenery. Open pavilions have been constructed for the lessons. Screened cabins set along the shore of the lake provide sleeping accommodation. Following the "week end of dancing" the camp will be in preparation for the summer school session, from Aug. 9 to 28.

The Center has tried, says Mrs. Storrow, who is largely responsible for its success in Massachusetts, to keep to the standard set by Cecil Sharp, "avoiding affectations and mannerisms, dancing naturally and joyously." Recorders and virginals are among the instruments used at the summer camp. The teachers are Mrs. Richard K. Conant, formerly a pupil of Cecil Sharp's, in England, and Miss Louise B. Chapin, who is Head Teacher of the Center.

P. S.

Setting Up of Corporations For Rebuilding Slums Urged

Members of the State Housing Board today appeared before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means in support of proposals for a special commission to study the advisability of setting up limited dividend corporations for the rehabilitation of designated "decadent neighborhoods."

The study was proposed after a hearing before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, following which the committee was cited as favoring the corporations, but not altogether satisfied with the term "decadent."

Harry Kalus, representative of Boston, told the Committee on Ways and Means today that "decadent" might be taken to include almost any place the corporations might designate, thereby bringing up the issue of the constitutionality of such corporations. Fred Dakin, member of the Housing Board, declared that the proposed study would be beneficial.

Also favoring the study by a special commission were real estate interests and a few other representatives.

Before the same committee today there were also proposals for a special commission to study civil service laws, and the possibilities of bringing new customers into the Metropolitan Water Supply System from outside Boston.

Proposals were also favored for a Planning Division study of a bridge over the Mystic River near City Square, Charlestown, and for a new radial highway to connect Dorchester Avenue either with Pierce Square in Milton or the Neponset Bridge in Quincy.

Wind Fans Fires In Maine Areas

PORTLAND, Maine, June 10 (AP)—Flames swept by a strong, gusty northwest wind continued to rage today over a mile front in the Oxford-Norway area, but six other forest fires were reported under control.

The fires have caused more than a quarter of a million dollars damage since yesterday. At least 25 buildings were destroyed, including several factories, a mill, several other business structures and dwellings.

Approximately 800 firemen and volunteers battled the blaze in the pine and scrub woods of the Richville section near the Norway-Oxford line. Already blackened was an area about four miles long and more than a mile wide. The fire started yesterday at Harrison and burned in a southeasterly direction, rushed along by a wind that reached 50 miles an hour velocity.

The wind also uprooted hundreds of trees, tore down telephone, telegraph and power lines in widespread communities, grounded commercial airliners and hampered movements of coastal small craft.

Milkless Days Held Unnecessary in U. S.

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Col. B. G. Castle of Washington, President of the Milk Industry Foundation, said June 8 there was no necessity of milkless, creamless days in the United States to aid Britain.

Shoe Production In New England Showing Fast Pace

Anticipated price increases coupled with a slight stimulus from national defense needs are forcing New England shoe factories into the fastest production pace on record, building up to a 35 per cent gain for the month of April over last year, according to the New England Shoe and Leather Association today.

In April, the last accurately tabulated figures show that New England's shoe production equaled 15,686,191 pairs as compared with slightly more than 10,000,000 pairs for the same month of the previous year. Leading all States of the Nation in April, Massachusetts alone produced 8,541,851 pairs of all kinds of shoes.

For the first four months of the current year, New England's production of 58,153,936 pairs was over 15 per cent better than last year. The figures show that the tremendous demands of the last two months were responsible for the unprecedented production pace.

New England's clattering shoe machinery sounded correspondingly louder than the Nation's as a whole, on the basis of production increases. In April, the national advance was 34 per cent to a high production peak of 42,772,202 pairs.

Of this total some 3,000,000 pairs were for United States defense needs. Contracts for the Nation's armed forces for the year as of today totaled 4,542,270 pairs.

Thus the production pace is seen to be largely due to the urge of retailers to get ahead of the expected price increases by filling up their shelves at the lower prices. Inventories are being swelled to the bulging point. At the same time, sales are increasing as the public anticipates the prospects of paying more for shoes later.

Only slight price increases have been noted in retail shoe markets to date.

American Boys In London Like 'Eagle Club'

More than 10,000 American boys are enlisted in the British service, the larger part of them with the Canadian infantry, according to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hare Hutchinson, of London, England, and managers of the American Eagle Club there.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, who are in America to raise funds for the enlargement and continuation of this Club which has been established for the convenience and recreation of American boys in the English service, arrived in Boston a few days ago, coming by air from Bristol to Lisbon, and sailing from there on the Export Liner, Excalibur.

The American boys come from every state in the union, the Hutchinsons said. They spoke particularly of the number of men they had met from Texas. A few of them are in Scottish divisions, and Mrs. Hutchinson told of the amusing aspect of "an American boy in kilts, with a lovely Western accent."

Harvard Graduate

Mrs. Hutchinson, who is English, is a sister of Eva La Gallienne, but met and married Mr. Hutchinson, an American, while in this country. He feels particularly at home in Boston, he said, having lived much in this vicinity, although his home was in Philadelphia. Mr. Hutchinson attended St. Mark's, and is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1910.

The Hutchinsons are visiting George Peabody Gardner, who was a Harvard classmate of Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, who have been living in England since 1926, went to London in September just before the blitzkrieg to organize and manage the American Eagle Club which, Mr. Hutchinson proudly related, was the only American institution which Wendell L. Willkie visited while in London.

Queen Elizabeth has visited the Club, talked to the American boys and personally thanked them for what they are doing for her country. Mrs. Churchill also has called on the boys there.

The British Poise

Mr. Hutchinson told of an incident which he thought illustrated rather well the poise of the British people during the ferocious bombings to which they are subjected.

He was eating dinner, he said, at the English Speaking Union which is closely associated with the Eagle Club. Also at the table were many English people, some of them quite elderly. A bomb fell so near that the whole table shook as if in a violent earthquake.

One of the ladies smiled and remarked, "Rather was quite close, wasn't it?" And went on with her dinner.

The Hutchinsons said that while helpings were not as large as before the war, everyone was getting enough to eat.

Between 600 and 700 Americans are in and out of the Club daily. Mr. Hutchinson said that he had talked with many of them and that their main purpose in joining the British forces seems to be "to get a crack at Hitler."

During the interview which took place at the English Speaking Union, 33 Commonwealth Avenue, where the visitors inspected the workrooms, Mrs. Hutchinson made a special plea for donations of subscriptions to American newspapers. The boys are eager for their own home papers, she stated, and read them avidly even though they may be weeks old.

Canada Establishes New Bird Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — A bird sanctuary has been established by the Dominion Government and the Province of Quebec at South River as another link in a chain designed for the protection of Canadian waterfowl.

The sanctuary is located about 13 miles south of St. Johns, Quebec, and about seven miles north of the International Boundary. The wood ducks, herons, and many other water birds which frequent the area are easily observed from the highway bridge overlooking the sanctuary.

Home Owners Urged to Store Winter's Coal

A new plea to Massachusetts consumers of coal to make arrangements to store extra coal supplies during the summer was made today by Richard L. Bowditch, Director of the Fuel Division of the Services and Supplies Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Bowditch warned that a coal shortage seems inevitable for New England industry, unless coal transportation facilities are used to their fullest during the summer months.

"The public must bear in mind that an increase of United States activities in connection with the present international situation will undoubtedly involve more and more use of transportation for foods and raw materials," Mr. Bowditch said.

"There is an adequate supply of coal in the country. The problem is strictly one of transportation. There already has been a delay in the normal flow of coal to the New England area, caused by the five-week strike in the coal mines. We must not only make up the loss of delivery caused by the strikes, but we must provide for an additional coal consumption in this area due to the increased industrial activity and subsequent increase in our coal requirements to keep these industries going."

Mr. Bowditch will discuss the coal situation in a radiocast over Station WEEI this evening.

Public Schools Swell Army Of Graduates

Vacation time is here again for thousands of Greater Boston school children, and for thousands more leaving the schools the season has come for a plunge into the world of jobs.

Approximately 16,500 pupils of Boston's high, intermediate, elementary and trade schools will be graduated this month, with the first group receiving their diplomas tonight at Charlestown High School.

The various City high schools will graduate about 7,800 boys and girls. Intermediate and junior high schools come next with 6,750 graduates. There will be about 1,700 elementary school graduates, with 200 boys receiving certificates from the Boston Trade School, and 179 girls from Teachers College.

High schools will have their commencements this week in Boston, with intermediate and elementary schools closing for the summer on June 26 and 27.

Teachers College will hold its graduation ceremonies in the Public Latin School at 4 p. m. Schedule of dates for graduation from the various high schools is as follows:

Tuesday—Charlestown High, at Ford Hall, 8 p. m.

Wednesday—Girls' High, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.; High School of Commerce, 8 p. m.; High School of Practical Arts, 8 p. m.; Hyde Park High School, 2 p. m.; Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls, Symphony Hall, 2 p. m.; South Boston High, 8 p. m.

Thursday—Public Latin School, 8 p. m.; Girls' Latin School, 7:45 p. m.; Dorchester High School for Girls, Symphony Hall, 2 p. m.; English High, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.; Roslindale High, Jamaica Theater, 9:30 a. m.; Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, 8 p. m.

Friday—Brighton High, Capitol Theater, 9 a. m.; Dorchester High School for Boys, 2 p. m.; East Boston High, 2 p. m.; Jamaica Plain High, Jamaica Theater, 9:30 a. m.; Mechanic Arts High, 7:45 p. m.; Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, Symphony Hall, 2 p. m.; and Boston Trade School, 8 p. m.

State Tax Aid Urged for Airport

The towns of Bedford, Concord, and Lincoln would be reimbursed by the State for loss of taxes on land being taken by the State for the new Bedford airport under legislation urged today by Representative Charles E. Ferguson, (R) of Lexington.

Mr. Ferguson appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation. The measure provides that the State shall pay the towns a sum annually in lieu of taxes lost. Furthermore, if commercial buildings are erected and leased by the State to private air-line operators, the towns would be permitted to tax them at the local rates.

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Cudahy Calls Hitler Interview Merely a Piece of Reporting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—John Cudahy, who returned to writing last ye ar after eight years as a diplomatic careerist, was back in the United States today with a description of his Berchtesgaden interview with Adolf Hitler on May 23 as an objective and factual piece of reporting, rejecting the label of many commentators have attached to it as merely another piece of Nazi propaganda.

Mr. Cudahy's assignment as a European war correspondent in the American syndicate and magazine field came last February after his resignation as Ambassador to Belgium. In the latter post he was the center of a diplomatic tempest last August, when he was quoted as suggesting in a Londo ninterview that any Belgian famine would be laid at the door of Britain's blockade. He charged that his remarks had been distorted and was subsequently cleared of any "indiscretion' 'after a White House and State Department conference.

His look into Germany at this time convinced him, Mr. Cudahy declared, that Herr Hitler and his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, live in full expectancy that the United States will soon enter the war against the Reich, but that neither is interested in a negotiated peace.

Against a background of envoy missions as Minister to Eire and Ambassador successively to Poland and Belgium as each came within the scope of the Nazi advance, Mr. Cudahy insisted that in taking his news commission, he had chosen Berlin as a story source because "everyone else was going to London," and very little information was coming from the German capital, although it bulked big in the news.

Unchanged by Hitler

"It's new to me that a news recorder is supposed to do anything but record," he declared. "It wasn't my business to pass judgment on what Hitler said. I'll leave that to the editorial writers."

Asserting that long delays were put in his way when he sought the interview, in what impressed him as the fear of German Foreign Office officials that it might be construed in America as a "peace feeler," Mr. Cudahy said that, once granted, no restrictions were placed on his questions and no censorship on the completed dispatch. This was submitted to Herr Hitler for inspection, he added, but returned without change.

Face to face with Herr Hitler, Mr. Cudahy said the Reichsführer seemed to regard the interview as a "dreadful ordeal" to which he had had to be persuaded against his own view that it was "rather useless" and to which he submitted with an attitude of "cold hostility" because Mr. Cudahy was an American.

"He was calm and collected throughout," Mr. Cudahy said. "He never raised his voice or gesticulated. He made his answers succinctly, but he certainly wasn't pleased to see me, I can tell you that."

Simply a Reporter

Pressed to answer whether he personally believed what Herr Hitler had told him, Mr. Cudahy conceded that "his past performance have not been very consistent with his promises in the past," but he stuck to the position that he was simply a reporter.

Previously, he related, Herr von Ribbentrop had given him a two-hour interview, which Mr. Cudahy thought would have been of great interest to America, but which the Foreign Minister insisted was off the record lest it be interpreted as a "peace feeler."

As for the German people, Mr. Cudahy found them taking the war in a "very curious, negative, apathetic way," showing "no elation about their victories, but with a great dread of losing the war."

"They fear they would be subjected to a peace more vengeful than that of Versailles," he continued. "Because of this, they are very united and very determined to fight on to victory."

Lindbergh 'Explains' Plea For 'New Leadership' in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Widely challenged on the intent behind his America First Committee appeal in Philadelphia on May 29 for a "change in leadership," Charles A. Lindbergh was out with the reply today that he had directed himself not at the President's office, but at "the leadership of the interventionists which the Nation has been following in recent months."

The Lindbergh answer was made public by the Committee in answer to William E. Moore, Managing Editor of The Baltimore Sun, who asked his meaning and how a new leadership "could be set up under our constitutional form of Government before the next election."

Asserting that his question: "Is it not time for us to turn to new policies and to new leadership?" had been lifted out of its context in many press reports, Mr. Lindbergh denied that either he or the Committee advocated "proceeding by anything but Constitutional methods."

Assails Interventionists

"It is our opposition, the interventionists, which endangers the American Constitution when it objects to our freedom of speech and expression," he said.

"Under the Constitution, we have every right to advocate a leadership for this country which is noninterventionist and which places the interests of America first," he continued. "This is, in fact, the primary objective of our Committee. We believe that a non-interventionist and fundamentally American leadership is of vital necessity to the security and welfare of our country."

The Moore query referred to use of the same phrase by Philip La Follette, one-time Governor of Wisconsin, in a Baltimore speech on June 5.

What Lindbergh Said

The Lindbergh speech asserted that "the interventionists . . . say that the only way we can defend democracy is by adopting the policies of a totalitarian state ourselves. They tell us it is undemocratic for us to question the type of leadership which has taken to defeat every Nation in the world that followed it. . . . They shout to us, as they shouted at England and France. They say: 'Never mind realities, the moral effect will make up for our lack of preparation.'

"Their prophecies have been false, their policies have failed and their promises have been worthless. They have a record of utter failure behind them—Poland, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Greece. Yet now they demand that we, too, enter the greatest conflict in history unprepared. I ask you, is our Nation to follow them further? Is it not time for us to turn to new policies and to new leadership?

"The America First Committee stands for leadership of a different type. We have constantly opposed the interventionist philosophy. We believe that the security of our country lies in the strength and character of our own people, and not in fighting foreign wars."

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The Navy Tells a Tale of Ships

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At 'Navy Is Here' Exposition in London

Boys of a naval training ship with models of Drake's Golden Hind, Elizabethan sailing barque, at a naval exhibition held in London recently. Many models of the "floating bulwark" of the islands were displayed.

Zamzam Survivor Says Nazis Fired Without Warning

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Three survivors of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, sunk by a German raider in an attack described by their spokesman as "brutal and premeditated," arrived last night aboard a Pan American Airways Clipper, the first survivors to return.

They were Charles McCarthy, volunteer driver for the British-American Ambulance Corps; David A. Scherman, photographer for Life magazine, and Charles V. Murphy, Fortune magazine writer. They were released by German authorities after being held with 137 other American passengers.

Mr. Murphy, with sarcastic emphasis, said the Germans aboard the raider behaved "correctly" toward the survivors. "They patted the children on the head; they didn't machine gun us," he said. He added that the Zamzam was shelled without warning and that the incident was "brutal and premeditated."

Mr. Murphy said the raider approached at high speed and opened fire. The first two salvos missed, but the third struck and the crew and passengers took to life boats.

He said the raider came alongside and picked up the survivors and then sent a party aboard the Zamzam which took off a quantity of her cargo and "blew her up." The passengers, he said, were held one night on the raider, then placed aboard the freighter Dresden which accompanied her. They were debarked at St. Jean de Luz, occupied French port.

U. S. Embassy Staff Leaves Paris Posts

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—The first contingent of Americans left Paris yesterday as trainloads of foreign diplomats began rolling out of France's German-occupied capital in compliance with Nazi orders that all embassies and legations must be closed by today.

Sixty-nine American employees of the Paris Embassy and their families were aboard the first train, bound for Hendaye, on the Nazi-occupied French frontier with Spain, en route to Portugal, whence they will be sent to the United States.

A second trainload, scheduled to leave tomorrow, will take 41 more American employees and their families.

Woolen Underwear and Cameras Added To Growing Defense Priority Lists

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Government put consumers tentatively on notice today that they may have to step aside until defense needs are met on a long list of everyday items, ranging from mattresses and cameras to woolen underwear and fire extinguishers.

The list included wool, cotton, flannel and other types of cloth, wool and leather gloves, motion picture projection and sound equipment, medicinal chemicals, woolen and cotton-wool socks, hospital uniforms, and business office equipment such as addressing and duplicating machines.

These and other items were added yesterday to the list of "critical items" issued monthly by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management. In all, there were some 40 items, raising the total number now classsified as "critical" to approximately 300.

More than any other single government document, perhaps this latest list brings home to the private citizen how widely the requirement of an all-out "total defense" program may effect the routine of his daily living.

In effect, the list is a warning to those who manufacture, sell or use these items that consumption now is near the nation's capacity to produce them.

In some cases the Army or Navy may be contemplating further large purchases and mandatory priorities may have to be imposed, OPM officials said. Priorities mean that the supply of the products so controlled are rationed and less than the usual stock is available for public sale.

In other cases the shortage or potential shortage may have resulted from a drop in production.

When strict rationing has to be enforced the Government policy is to seek first the elimination of luxury uses—such as the shiny trimmings on automobiles—and then of those items for which substitutes can easily be found. Aluminum pots and pans, as example, can be replaced by iron or heat-proof glass.

But indications in official quarters now are that before the defense program has run many more months numerous items formerly obtainable in any department or specialty store will be hard to find at any price. Already this is happening to aluminum, and all except a few precious metals are on the critical list.

Competition for Dog-Teams

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Automobiles in the far north? City Clerk Grace Fisher issued 1,129 territorial licenses for cars in this vicinity through April.

London Has Navy Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Models of 150 ships, ranging in size from a tiny barque hardly more than an inch long to the ton-weight Jervis Bay which required 14 men to lift it, were shown recently in a "Navy is Here" Exhibition. British, Polish and Dutch admirals were piped on board at the opening ceremony.

Models, trophies and pictures telling of the history and work of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service from the 14th century to 1941 were shown in this exposition —part of the Hammersmith Borough Council's contribution to London's War Weapons Week campaign.

The Battle of Rio de la Plata, Narvik, Dunkirk, Zeebrugge, Trafalgar and the rout of the Armada were graphically portrayed.

A model of the Elizabeth Jonas, the original of which was built just after the Elizabethan ship Revenge left the stocks, was made by a resident of the borough. Drake's Golden Hind was there with a model of the sailing vessel of the Dutch Admiral de Reuter which burnt English ships in the Thames in the reign of Charles II.

Another exhibit showed the earliest known official picture of an English ship. This was illustrated on a gold noble struck in the reign of Edward III, to commemorate the British naval victory over the French at the Battle of Sluys off the Dutch coast in 1340.

London Landmarks Bombed

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The Government has permitted disclosure that Buckingham Palace grounds were hit by bombs again with window-shattering force and that older portions of the historic Charterhouse were burned out in recent German air raids.

A bomb also fell on the Duchy of Cornwall offices just across the road from the Palace.

Bombs falling in the Palace yard uprooted a tree and blasted out the windows of the Court Post Office and other rooms on the south side, all of which had been repaired after previous damage.

The Charterhouse Great Hall, considered one of the finest Elizabethan rooms in existence, was damaged badly by fire.

Only smoked and cracked walls remain of the tapestry room, in which Queen Elizabeth and James I had resided as visitors. The Charterhouse Cloister lies in water-soaked ruin. Amid the rubble, almost undamaged, are tablets to John Wesley and Roger Williams, who were once among the students of the Charterhouse School

St. Botolph's Vicarage, which formed part of Catherine Parr's house next door, was demolished.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle was burned.

Mansion House, official home of the Lord Mayor, damaged twice previously, had its windows smashed, while fire destroyed the Labor Party headquarters.

St. Mary's, Kennington, was added to a long list of London churches destroyed.

Navy Far Ahead of Schedule

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Navy, setting the pace for private shipbuilders in the race for construction of a two-ocean fleet, expects to launch at least one of its first 45,000-ton battleships, the New Jersey, next January, about nine months ahead of schedule.

The dreadnaught, for which expanded ways had to be built and which will cost in excess of $90,000,000, is rapidly taking shape in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A sister ship, the Wisconsin, is well along in an adjoining building way.

Some Washington Navy officials were frankly surprised to learn of the progress already made on the New Jersey, because her keel was laid on Sept. 16, 1940—less than eight months ago—and the construction of two smaller ships, the 35,000-ton North Carolina and Washington, required 30 months and 24 months, respectively, from keel laying to launching.

Much of the acceleration in the New Jersey's construction was due to the so-called "speed-up" program adopted by the Navy last year and for which Congress appropriated millions to pay for overtime work and similar expedients. But officials emphasized that a great part of the acceleration resulted from the growing efficiency of the shipbuilding organization, which had been seriously disorganized by the inactivity of the preceding 20 years during which the United States did not build a single battleship.

The New Jersey class of capital ships will give the United States the largest and most powerful warships in the world for, while the British naval officers who sank the German battleship Bismarck expressed belief she was a 50,000-ton ship, she was officially designated as of only 35,000 tons. Fully loaded and armed, the New Jersey and her sister ships will displace considerably more than 50,000 tons, informed sources said.

N. Y. 'Whitewings' Get Vacation Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The New York City Sanitation Department has finally succeeded in obtaining a community vacation retreat for its 14,000 workers through acquisition of the 1,100-acre estate of the late Dr. Arthur B. Duel, near Pawling, N. Y.

William F. Carey, Commissioner of Sanitation, confirmed today that the Department had purchased the Duel estate about a month ago. It was one of several places under consideration after the "whitewings" were forced to give up the estate of the late Otto Kahn at Huntington, L. I., and after the Town Board of Yorktown, N. Y., had voted unanimously not to welcome them as purchasers of the 1,000-acre tract of the Amawalk Nursery there.

Americans Advised to Leave Alexandria

CAIRO, Egypt, June 10 (AP)—Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha announced today that 557 persons were killed and 123 injured in night raids on Alexandria June 4 and 7.

The Premier said 147 persons were killed and 92 injured on the night of June 4 and 410 killed and 31 injured on the night of June 7.

Meanwhile 90 Americans living in Alexandria were advised by the United States consulate to join the exodus of thousands from the City.

None of the Americans was harmed in the German raids but they were told that transportation home already was difficult and may become impossible in the future.

Officials estimated 40,000 persons already have left the City and that perhaps 100,000 more intended to leave. Refugee trains were jammed, some persons even riding on tops of the coaches. The City was calm.

The Egyptian Government rushed construction of new air-raid shelters, and planned to compensate raid victims out of seized German and Italian funds.

The Government also plans to protest to Berlin and Rome.

Scores of homes and buildings were demolished by 1,000-pound German bombs.

None of the British warcraft in the harbor was struck, officials said. Aerial torpedoes and mines were dropped in addition to the great avalanche of bombs.

Japan Ponders New Attempt To Sign Indies Trade Pact

TOKYO, June 10 (AP)—Japan has formulated a policy toward the deadlocked economic negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies and may instruct its mission at Batavia to continue efforts to reach an agreement, reliable sources indicated tonight.

This turn of events came after Domei, the Japanese official news agency, had declared withdrawal of the negotiators "now is a mere question of time."

High Government officials were represented as favorable to continuing the negotiations with lesser officials holding the contrary view.

The newspaper Yomiuri said the Japanese Government had been asked by its representatives engaged in economic negotiations in the Netherlands Indies to call them home.

The newspaper said that it believed such action was being seriously considered in the meetings of Japanese leaders in Tokyo devoted to the Dutch reply to Japanese trade proposals.

The Tokyo press blamed Britain and the United States today for failure of the Netherlands Indies to meet Japanese demands for a greater share of their tin, oil, and rubber resources, but Government sources maintained a reserved attitude toward the situation.

Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said the reply which Dutch authorities delivered to Japanese trade proposals on June 6 was "very unsatisfactory" but declined to say the negotiations were taking on a political aspect when queried about a sharp editorial in the newspaper Kokumin.

The editorial said the Dutch answer "signifies the start of a war for supremacy in the West Pacific between Japan and the Anglo-American camp."

Mr. Ishii also declined to say that the editorial, and similar comment in other papers, reflected the Government's attitude.

"I can only say that the last reply of the Indies was very unsatisfactory and is under careful consideration," he said.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator, still is in Batavia, Mr. Ishii said, but is marking time pending word from Tokyo.

(Dispatches from Saigon said that business leaders there predicted that Japan would seek a larger share of Indo-China's zinc, copra, and other exports as a result of the Netherlands Indies' stand. The Japanese also were expected to begin exploiting mineral mines in which they recently acquired concessions in Northern Indo-China.)

Kokumin, elaborating its theme, said the "Dutch rejection of Japan's demands at his jncture cannot merely mean a rupture in economic relations. It is undeniably a challenge to Japan's co-prosperity sphere. . . . The Indies authorities are playing to the tune of the United States and Britain. . . . "

More Sea Losses at Crete

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The story of the British Mediterranean fleet's inability to return to pick up all survivors of the Battle of Crete was told in an Admiralty Communiqué.

The following message the communiqué said, was sent from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Middle East Forces to Maj. Gen. E. C. Weston of the Royal Marines on the night of May 31:

"You know the heroic effort the Navy has made to rescue you. I hope you will be able to get away most of those who remain, but this is the last night the Navy can come.

"Please tell those that have to be left that the fight put up against such odds has won the admiration of us all, and that every effort to bring them back is being made.

"Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg, Commander in Crete, has told how magnificently your marines have fought and of your own grand work. I have heard also of the heroic fight of young Greek soldiers. I send you all my grateful thanks."

The message was contained in a belated announcement of the loss of the antiaircraft cruiser H. M. S. Calcutta and the destroyers H. M. S. Hereward and Imperial during the evacuation.

The Hereward was last seen, the Admiralty said, heading toward the coast after having been damaged by enemy air attack. The Italian High Command announced that 229 survivors from the ship had been landed.

The Imperial had to be sunk after being damaged by enemy air attack.

The communiqué went on:

"The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean has reported that when the operation of evacuation from Crete was completed, just over 17,000 men had been taken off the island.

"The withdrawal of troops from Crete had to be carried out from places with inadequate port facilities which were within easy reach of enemy forces. The necessity for carrying out embarkations by night meant that each load of men had to be taken the 360 miles to Egypt during the whole 14 hours of daylight. These voyages were carried cut in the face of extremely heavy enemy air attack. . . .

"During the withdrawal from Suda Bay, Royal Marines formed the rearguard. These men who had been carrying out various duties as well as manning antiaircraft defenses were hastily formed into an infantry brigade under Maj. Gen. E. C. Weston, Royal Marines. . . .

"It is known that a number of this brigade were among those who had to be left in Crete. The next of kin will be informed as soon as possible."

War News Bows to Baseball

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, June 10 (AP)—United States volunteers with the British forces may be right in the middle of the world's greatest war, but what they want most is news of big-league baseball.

"Gosh," said one of them, "we don't know anything about what's going on."

A barrage of questions came from some of his companions:

"Who's leading the leagues?"

"What happened to Hank Greenberg?"

"Are the Dodgers going to do it?"

Not until they had the latest on baseball did they inquire about the possibility of the United States entering the war.

Their own opinions on the subject were:

H. F. Wilbur, Royal Oak, Mich.: "There's no need of the United States sending men."

S. R. Derry, Baltimore, Md.: "England needs our machines, but I don't believe she ever will need our men." Asked why he came to England, Mr. Derry said: "I guess I thought they needed men then."

Corporal W. C. Doherty, San Francisco: "We haven't got enough to do here now, but in case of invasion England might need troops badly."

Corporal Tom McDougall, Pittsburgh: "If the United States ever got in I would want to fight with United States forces."

J. J. Hooper, Watertown, N. Y., said he joined because "I figured we'd be in sooner or later and I wanted a head-start."

James Locke, Detroit, wanted to know if American boys would be sent home to give war tips if the United States went to war.

Robert L. W. Everts of Detroit declared: "This war isn't worrying me. What I want to know is how Barney McCoskey is going with the Detroit Tigers."

M. M. Haydon, Philadelphia, said: "What I want is to send a letter back home without paying the five-cent postage."

All acknowledged they were homesick, but not one said he wanted to go home.

75th Anniversary Observed by 'K. U.'

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9 (AP)—Harold D. Smith, Director of the United States Bureau of the Budget, yesterday described as fallacious the contention of isolationists that "to defend democracy is to lose it."

At a forum in connection with the University of Kansas' 75th anniversary celebration, Mr. Smith said:

"The proposition is that democracy cannot be successfully defended unless we employ totalitarian methods and that totalitarianism then will permanently engulf us. With that, I profoundly disagree.

"We shall not lose democracy by defending it. The risk lies in neglecting its defense!"

Alf M. Landon, also speaking at the anniversary celebration asserted:

"Seventy-five years after the founding of K. U., at the close of the Civil War, national unity again is the dominant concern.

"But the right basis for national unity cannot be obtained by proclamation and urgings and chiding.

"A people can be fused by the fire of events, and by a wise, vigorous, candid and forthright leadership, into a unity of purpose and of confidence and of a faith that achieves wonders against great odds."

Gains in Ethiopia

CAIRO, Egypt, June 10 (AP)—The British command announced today that "as a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo (in southern Ethiopia) a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory has fallen into our hands."

At least four Italian divisions were destroyed or dispersed, a communiqué said.

"All major opposition in front of Jimma has been overcome and operations are proceeding favorably."

Authoritative London sources said 3,900 prisoners were taken in the advance of two British columns on an Italian stronghold in the Jimma section of Ethiopia, southwest of Addis Ababa.

A column from the south pushed on 12 miles beyond the Omo River and one from the north reached Socorro, 15 miles southwest of Abalti, these sources said.

[Rome's version of the Ethiopian battle said that the Italian garrison at Debra Tabor, in the Lake Tana region of Ethiopia 200 miles north of Addis Ababa, has again rejected British demands for surrender and is holding out against new attacks.

The British were reported to have followed up their demands with a heavy bombardment and an attack on the outer defenses of the stronghold—one of the last Italian points of resistance in East Africa.

In Berlin, the High Command said German planes thrusting some 110 miles beyond the Libyan border pounded the British-held Egyptian railhead at Matruh and Axis ground forces repulsed attacks by imperial forces at Axis-encircled Tobruk in Libya.]

Independent Union Joins A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Largest independent union in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, the Industrial Employees' Union, Inc., has disbanded and carried its 6,000 sawmill workers and loggers into the American Federation of Labor.

The action of the I. E. U., which has long been firmly established in Oregon's Willamette valley and the western pine regions of the Cascades, was an episode in the long C. I. O.-A. F. of L. struggle for supremacy in the Northwest woods.

The I. E. U. was founded April 29, 1937, after the dissolution of the old Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen with the advent of Federal legislation outlawing employer-employee combinations.

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Army Chief Declares Planes Will Roll From Struck Plant

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Army officers promised to start war planes rolling off North American Aviation, Inc., production lines again today after 3,000 soldiers reopened the struck plant.

Bayonets and machine guns protected the plant, taken over by troops June 9 under orders from President Roosevelt. Picket lines were pushed back a mile.

Soldier guards were promised for nearby residential districts where most of the 11,500 workers live. Police radio cars patrolled an even larger area.

"We are going to work this factory, piecemeal or to capacity—but make no mistake, we are going to work it."

These were the clipped words of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Steinmetz, Army Air Corps officer directly in charge of production. Piecemeal work began June 9 and he said some planes would be ready to fly today. Before the walkout on June 5 the plant was producing 10 ships a day—approximately 25 per cent of the Nation's output.

No Negotiations

Asked if there would be any negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations over wage and closed-shop demands, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Branshaw, in charge of the plant for the Army, replied:

"I see no need for any negotiations. All workers have been invited and requested to return to their jobs."

Earlier, he had conferred with C. I. O. leaders, who reported "Colonel Branshaw was not prepared to discuss our demands."

Meanwhile, local C. I. O. officers told the strikers: "It is the instruction of your Regional Director and your elected Negotiating Committee that all strikers remain orderly in their places, following every instruction and request of the Army."

Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O. National Director of Aviation, who suspended the local officers and termed the strike a "wildcat," said in a statement: "We shall bargain for those who return to work. Those who do not return to work will be replaced."

Army officials reported that 1,881 employees returned to work on the day shift June 9 and 964 for the night shift. Normal employment on the production line is 6,000 men daily and 3,000 at night. The company's 2,500 other employees are office workers, engineers, and maintenance men. These did not strike but were forced out of work when the company suspended operations after the walkout.

A spokesman who declined use of his name reported that little effective work was done June 9. The men who reported straggled in after the troops arrived. They were not well apportioned among the various departments, causing a bottleneck.

Production was smoother on the night shift, however, he added.

Mr. Frankensteen said that skilled workers would be brought from other organized plants over the Nation, if necessary.

A showdown appears imminent between National and State C. I. O. officials. State President Philip M. Connelly is supporting the strikers and the suspended committeemen who told them to stay out of the plant until their demands are met. They ask a closed shop, from 50 to 75 cents an hour minimum wage, and a general rise of 10 cents an hour.

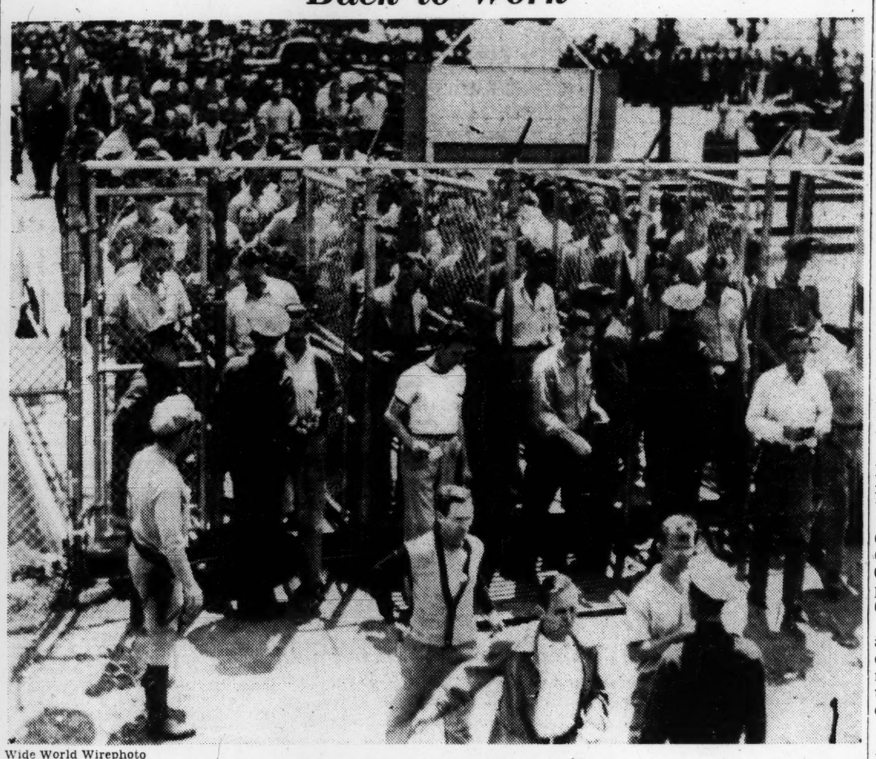
Reorganization of Local

Mr. Frankensteen said Walter Smethhurst, his assistant, would come from Washington, "to take over the affairs of Local 683 pending an election and reorganization."

The draft board in Inglewood, where most of the plant workers live, estimated that 2,000 aircraft employees are on its deferred list. A Board statement said: "If any men continue to defy the President and their own Union, we will reclassify them at once."

Sixteen United Automobile Workers strike leaders were arrested during a clash with returning plant workers. They were taken to nearby Fort MacArthur but later released.

Back to Work



Wide World Wirephoto

Defense Production Resumed

Strikers entering the main gates of the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, Calif., to be examined by Los Angeles police as they returned to work after the plant was reopened by the Army on orders from President Roosevelt.

U. S. Ready to Extend Power to Curb Strikes

Continued from Page 1

spite the reluctant but decisive action of President Roosevelt in directing the War Department to take possession of the struck North American factory, the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Union of Die Casting Workers proceeded within a few hours to cause their men to walk out of the Cleveland plant of the Aluminum Company of America where 7,000 workers have been engaged in turning out urgent aircraft parts and other defense materials.

Asks Prompt Settlement

In the face of the opposition of their own national leaders and the President's breaking of the Inglewood "outlaw" strike by military force, the Cleveland die casters suddenly halted operations while their union officials were still appearing before the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in keeping with a pledge not to strike while mediation was in progress.

The Mediation Board is continuing conferences today with representatives of both the Aluminum Company and the C. I. O. union and it is not expected that the President will cause the army to intervene, as in California, until every prospect of successful negotiation has been exhausted. It was made clear, however, that a settlement will have to be prompt.

The Selective Service Administration, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Justice Department have now all combined to add new and more effective powers to the Government's determination to end defense strikes.

It is these developments which show Congress and the President united in the support of increasingly drastic action against any interruption whatsoever in defense production:

1. There is in the hands of all State Directors of the Selective Service today an order from Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director, which, in effect, warns strikers in defense industries that they must either work or face the draft. The order directs all local Draft Boards to reclassify strikers who have been deferred because of their employment in essential jobs and would make such registered workers eligible for immediate induction into the Army.

Strengthens Stand

2. In passing the all-time high $10,000,000,000 Army appropriation bill, the House stepped right into the middle of the labor situation by adding two far-reaching provisions designed to halt stoppages in defense manufacture. These new provisions deny a single penny of Government money to either employees or employers who fail after 10 days to comply with the recommendations of the Mediation Board and refuse future employment to strikers who picket arms plants after the Board has asked them to return to work. They were considered pretty stiff amendments. They evoked a stormy debate but were passed by the substantial margin of 138 to 84.

3. The Senate showed itself to be strongly behind legislation introduced by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas to backstop the Army's occupation of the North American plant and to supplement the President's power in taking this step by approving specific statutory authority by which the Government can take over any strike-bound defense factory. Senator Connally's proposal will come forward as an amendment to the Selective Service Act and prompt Senate action is indicated.

The Senate will also proceed with its consideration of the draft-property bill, which, however, the Administartion is now ready to dilute rather considerably. Its chief purpose will now be to give the President specific powers to commandeer raw materials, German-owned patents, and other facilities needed for defense.

4. The most pro-labor and liberal Administration spokesmen together with leading representatives of the national labor unions are now candidly attributing these won't-mediate strikes as Communist-inspired and Communist-directed, and this clarification of the issue is making it a good deal easier for a Government, proudly pro-labor, to act forcibly against these strikes.

Strike an Insurrection'

In support of this estimate of the motives behind the North American strike, specifically, Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General and one of the most vigorous New Deal crusaders, issued a statement frankly declaring that "the situation at the North American plant more nearly resembles an insurrection than a labor strike."

The Attorney General emphasized that it was quite simple to distinguish between loyal labor leaders and "those who are following the Communist Party line" because the "latter do not want to settle strikes; they want strikes."

In this connection a national official of the C. I. O. affirmed today that the Inglewood and the Cleveland strikes, as well as that of the 20,000 C. I. O. lumbermen in the northwest, were definitely of Communist origin.

Repudiated by C. I. O.

He declared that these strikes, repudiated by the C. I. O. national headquarters, were following a "pattern" apparently agreed upon by the left-wing leaders to demoralize the defense program and discredit the Defense Mediation Board and force the Government to take over defense plants.

Sidney Hillman, Co-director of the Office of Production Management, said it had become evident that "we are not dealing with a genuine labor organization but rather with an irresponsible group which had acquired certain key official positions in Local 683 and had embarked upon a course of outrageous defiance."

Charles G. Carr of the Aluminum Company of America, after a conference with Emil Rieve, labor mediator, and Cy Ching, industrial member of the mediation board panel hearing this case, stated that "we have definite evidence of Communist influence in this situation."

In the course of the hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee today, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee, asked Undersecretary of War Patterson about Communistic influence in the North American strike, and Mr. Patterson replied that there was evidence of such, amon gthe "local leaders" of the strike. Mr. May asked if Congress ought to provide criminal penalties for Communists who engineer stoppage of defense plants.

Mr. Patterson, replying for himself and not for the War Department, said he thought some penalty should be provided. The Government, he said, "can not allow Communists to interrupt defense production."

He urged the Committee to approve quickly legislation authorizing the President to take over national defense plants immoblized by strikes or other causes.

Communist or not, these strikes against the defense of the country are going to be ended peremptorily by the government and it is evident in Washington that the Administration has taken no more popular step since the war began than its decision to intervene with full power against the strikers.

Aluminum Plants Tied Up by Defense Strikes

By the Associated Press

A walkout by union members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the aluminum industry today tied up six plants of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation at Detroit.

About 4,000 members of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. walked out at the Bohn plants even though Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified the wage dispute to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board last night. The union asks a 10-cent-an-hour increase in undisclosed wage scales.

A company official said the firm had $25,000,000 worth of Government contracts and that 85 per cent of production of the affected plants was in defense goods. One plant having a separate wage agreement was not affected.

San Diego, Calif. — American Federation of Labor machinists announced that an all-day strike vote would start at 5:30 a. m., P. S. T. (8:30 E. S. T.) today against the California Consolidated Aircraft Corp., here, which holds $700,000,000 in military plane orders as compared with North American's $200,000,000.

The strike ballot was called after Harry Malcom, Federal conciliator, reported "progress" last night after five hours of negotiation, and set another meeting today.

Chicago — Representatives of 1,150,000 organized railroad workers formally demanded wage increases of the carrier managements.

The General Chairman of each union notified each railroad with which his group has an agreement of the Union's decision to open existing agreements "for the purpose of making such changes in wages as may be necessary" to provide for the higher scales asked, and to make "such changes" effective July 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee and Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant management have agreed on a system to speed adjustment of employee grievances.

Nathan E. Cowan, Subregional S. W. O. C. Director, termed the plan a step forward in industrial relations and called it the first of its kind entered into by Bethlehem.

Under the agreement, he said, workers will relay grievances through their shop steward to their foreman and, if necessary, to their department superintendents.

If no adjustment is made in this way, Mr. Cowan asserted, C. L. Baker, management representative, "has agreed to act on the grievance within a reasonable time."

Jamestown, N. Y.—A. F. of L. machinists have voted to return to work at the Crescent Tool Company, scene of a strike since May 12 affecting 500 workers.

Local 1551, International Association of Machinists, decided to resume production tomorrow on aviation machine tools and other defense orders after having walked out because of a dispute over the discharge of an employee.

Pittsburgh—A nine-day strike of 700 truck drivers for construction firms in the Pittsburgh area was settled as Government officials in Washington sought to end a strike of 2,200 interstate and city motor freight drivers which has hampered truck transportation in 13 States.

The construction firm drivers, members of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union, voted to accept a 10-cent hourly wage increase for lumber and building supply hauling and 12½ cents an hour increase for drivers of ready-mixed concrete trucks. Both had been receiving 75 cents a hour.

Detroit—A general wage increase of eight cents an hour to approximately 2,000 employees of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., has been agreed upon to avert a strike, it was announced by the United Automobile Workers. Morris Field, U. A. W.-CIO international representative, said the agreement was subject to membership ratification.

Washington — Northern and Southern soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers accepted recommendations of the Defense Mediation Board for settling the dispute in the soft coal industry.

The acceptances were announced by William H. Davis, vice chairman of the Board.

The effect of the actions, Mr. Davis said, is to pave the way for immediate negotiations of contracts between the United Mine Workers and the two operator groups.

Philadelphia—A new contract providing for wage increases of approximately $1,700,000 annually for 5,300 employees has been signed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Michael Harris, S. W. O. C, subregional Director announced.

The agreement grants a flat 5 cents an hour boost retroactive to May 31, Mr. Harris said, to all employees of the Southwark and Locomotive shops, and another 5 cents an hour increase on Nov. 29 for the Southwark shop. The wage increases boost the minimum rate in both shops from 60 cents to 67½ cents an hour.

Washington—The Defense Mediation Board wired the management and union leaders congratulations on their "spirit of loyalty and patriotism" in reopening the strikebound Marlin Rockwell Corporation plant at Plainville, Conn.

The Board called a hearing in the dispute between the company and the C. I. O.-U. A. W. for June 16 here.

The union members went on strike May 27 asking among other things for a general 10 cents per hour wage increase. The strike tied up production by 1,100 employees.

The company makes ball bearings for the Army and Navy.

Men on Strike In Defense Plants Ordered Reclassified

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The text of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's order directing all local draft boards to reclassify registrants "who have ceased to perform the job for which they were deferred" and are "impeding the national defense program" was in part as follows:

"Our citizen soldiers have merged their individual desires in the common objective. The citizens who have been deferred because they are necessary in the production of defense supplies and equipment may not refuse to do likewise.

"The basic principle upon which selective service operates is to keep the man on the job where he can render the greatest service to his government. The citizen who has been deferred because of the job he is performing in the national defense program cannot expect to retain the status of deferrment when he ceases to work on the job for which he was deferred.

"The status of deferrment and the responsibility to perform the necessary work are inseparable."

Resemblance to 'Insurrection' Seen by Jackson in Strike

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, attributing defiance of the Government in the North American Aviation plant strike to labor leaders who follow "the Communist Party line," declared yesterday that the situation "more nearly resembles an insurrection than a labor strike."

Mr. Jackson made this assertion in a statement in which he said the President's authority to take over the plant "rests upon the aggregate of the presidential powers derived from the Constitution itself and from statutes enacted by the Congress."

"The Constitution lays upon the President the duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," Mr. Jackson said. "Among the laws which he is required to find means to execute are those which direct him to equip an enlarged Army, to provide for a strengthened Navy, to protect Government property, to protect those who are engaged in carrying out the business of the Government, and to carry out the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act. For the faithful execution of such laws the President has back of him not only each general law enforcement power conferred by the various acts of Congress but the aggregate of all such laws plus that wide discretion as to method vested in him by the Constitution for the purpose of executing the laws.

"The Constitution also places on the President the responsibility and vests in him the powers of Commander in Chief of the Army and of the Navy. These weapons for the protection of the continued existence of the Nation are placed in his sole command and the implication is clear that he should not allow them to become paralyzed by failure to obtain supplies for which Congress has appropriated the money and which it has directed the President to obtain.

"The situation at the North American plant more nearly resembles an insurrection than a labor strike. The President's proclamation recites the persistent defiance of governmental efforts to mediate any legitimate labor differences. The distinction between loyal labor leaders and those who are following the Communist Party line is easy to observe. Loyal labor leaders fight for a settlement of labor grievances.

"Disloyal men who have wormed their way into the labor movement do not want settlements; they want strikes. That is the Communist Party line which those who have defied both the Government and their own loyal leaders to prevent a settlement of the strike have followed. There can be no doubt that the duty contitutionally and inherently rested upon the President to exert his civil and military, as well as his moral authority to keep the defense effort of the United States a going concern."

Hull Tells French Envoy U. S. Backs British in Syria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The United States Government is in full sympathy with the British invasion of Syria and Lebanon and considers that it is wholly justified by Vichy French concessions to the Nazis in that area, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has declared.

In a "down to earth" conversation which minced no words, the Secretary has informed Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador to Washington, that this Government will take a very grave view of any serious French resistance to the British in the Near East.

Although the Secretary's hour and a quarter talk with the French Ambassador was not given out verbatim, the State Department let it be known that Vichy has been informed through its representatives here that French resistance in Syria and Lebanon may be construed by this country as open French collaboration with Germany.

Warning to France

The Secretary is also believed to have warned the French that America is seriously considering severing diplomatic relations with Vichy and of recognizing the Free French government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. There have been reports that the British are in favor of this, if Franco-German collaboration advances another inch.

The American position, as reportedly explained by Secretary Hull, is that French resistance in Syria and Lebanon will have the practical effect of reserving those areas until the Nazis are in a position either to seize them or to gain use of them through a Vichy-Berlin understanding. It is because of this that Washington would consider serious French resistance as open intervention on Germany's side.

While the French Ambassador had denied that any German troops or planes are in France's Near Eastern mandated areas, the United States Government understands differently and is putting little credence in M. Henry-Haye's asurances on this score.

Aid to Aggression

In addition, the Secretary told the Ambassador, in the opinion of this country, German successes in the Near East would be followed by German attacks in North Africa, thereby bringing Nazi aggression closer to New World shores.

After the conference the French Ambassador expressed the belief that no break in Franco-American diplomatic relations is imminent, "despite the desires of some parties."

Reconstruction Plan By Friends of Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A program for assisting in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Greece and for a greater expansion of the cultural relations between the people of the United States and the Greek people was adopted at a meeting held today by the Board of Trustees of the American Friends of Greece.

The meeting was held in the offices of the Institute of International Education, Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University, presiding.

It was decided that additional members be added to the Board of Trustees for the purpose of strengthening the organization and enabling it to carry out its mission on a greater scale.

German Timetable in Syria— Have Allied Moves Upset It?

Continued from Page 1

—the lobby swarmed with sleek Nazi-educated German-speaking young Arabs, scions of prominent families of Aleppo, Damascus, Homs and Beirut. They printed their own literature and posters, including one with the slogan:

"There is one God, Allah, and one leader, Hitler."

They attacked the policies of the High Commission.

At times this duplicity tired the patience of even the tolerant General Dentz. When he discovered that Herr von Hentig was directly implicated in fomenting food riots last February, General Dentz complained officially and the Germans made a mock show of recalling him. Actually he was scheduled anyway to go to Berlin for consultation and was soon back on the job.

While the Nazis treated the High Commission in this contemptuous manner, Vichy forced General Dentz to accede to every German request no matter how humiliating. The most glaring example of this was the case of Col. William Donovan's visa. The United States observer was intending to pass through Syria on his overland journey from Turkey to Egypt. When the German Embassy in Ankara informed them of this the German Foreign Office was still smarting from the disturbing effect of Colonel Donovan's conversations in Balkan capitals where the situation from the standpoint of German plans was "delicate."

Judging the situation in Syria even more "delicate," the Germans demanded the immediate cancellation of Colonel Donovan's visa at a time when presumably he was already on his way. But that day the Taurus Limited was late in getting to Ankara. Colonel Donovan received the message from the French Embassy informing him of the cancellation as he was standing on the station platform. He immediately altered his plans and was flown over to Egypt by the RAF.

Confusion in Beirut

When I arrived in Beirut two days after all this happened the United States Consulate and High Commission were still in a turmoil and the frantic rush of coded telegrams had not yet subsided.

The High Commissioner had previously issued invitations to a dinner he was planning in Colonel Donovan's honor when peremptory orders came from Vichy to bar him from the country. But knowing Colonel Donovan, who holds the Croix de Guerre, from other war days, and believing he was already en route, for once General Dentz defied Vichy to the extent of ordering the frontier authorities to let Colonel Donovan into the country, on the proviso that he should stop nowhere and talk to no one while on Syrian soil. The dinner, of course, would have to be cancelled.

Colonel Donovan's timely receipt of the message averted embarrassment and saved General Dentz from possible hot water. Nevertheless, when I saw the Commissioner and he asked me about America's position I could not resist commenting that Colonel Donovan was the man best qualified to answer him.

General Dentz and his fellow army politicians have risen to their present positions because of their conspicuous lack of moral courage in the past. As the spiritless leaders of a spiritless army they should not prove a formidable obstacle against sufficient and determined Allied forces.

Another factor in Allied favor is the reported stand taken by Gen. Maxime Weygand. A year ago it was General Weygand's decision to accept the armistice that finally swung vascillating Syria into line with Vichy. Indications that General Weygand is now opposed to the Vichy policy in Syria is certain to weaken resistance to the Allied thrust.

One of a series of reports to the public on New England's share in the National Defense Program

NEW ENGLAND
watches her ramparts at home

HOME defense is not new to New England. From the earliest settlements, stockades and blockhouses were of paramount importance to our forefathers. The beacon on Beacon Hill was vital to the protection of Boston for many years. And so today, every community in New England is again organizing its home defense in the common cause, with men, women and children learning their assignments against any emergency.

In its strategic location, New England is preparing to play a mighty part in home defense. Public, business, educational and government organizations and institutions are speeding their plans. In the public interest we present here facts obtained from government and industrial sources as to the scope and progress of home defense in this area.

FOR DEFENSE AT HOME

Committees for public safety are now functioning in each of the six New England states to supplement the work of the regular government agencies to provide protection for persons and property .... These functions include public health, services of supply, air raid precaution, and coordination of social agencies ... New England telephone companies have advanced construction projects one or more years ... The electric power industry has planned in advance for the increasing demands already being felt ... Railroads are well prepared for greatly increasing traffic ... New England colleges, technical and medical schools have revised educational programs to furnish trained men and women to meet national defense needs.

★ ★ ★

This bank, together with the other banks of New England, is making available its full share of credit for defense purposes. If you require funds to carry forward your defense work, we suggest that you talk with your bank. ... For information as to what products and what types of manufacturing facilities are needed, get in touch with the office of the Coordinator of Defense for New England, Federal Reserve Bank, 30 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

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Buying Controls Loom for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 10—In discreet fashion the Canadian Government has warned its people that they may expect more drastic wartime controls over their purchasing and consumption of goods.

This warning comes in rather technical language from no less an authority than Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, chief economic adviser to the Government. The spreading scope and increasing pace of the United States war program, Dr. Mackintosh said in an address, will make the economic problem of Canada much more difficult. Strong measures will be needed to meet it.

Until now, the position of the United States has eased rather than aggravated the position of Canada. While the United States was not engaged in a large armament program of its own, Canada could secure quickly large supplies of all kinds of materials from its neighbor. Now, when it needs these things for itself, the United States no longer, says Dr. Mackintosh, is a "bottomless reservoir."

Price Pressure Upward

The Government expert warned also that any price rises in the United States, any trend toward inflation, inevitably must have repercussions here through "interdependence" of the two Nations. He suggested that there may be further upward pressure on the Canadian price structure through limitation of supplies available in the United States and other countries.

These were some of the reasons why Dr. Mackintosh forecast "more positive and formal action" to meet the problem of supply and price under the "quite different conditions" now looming.

Dr. Mackintosh added: "Encroachment on civilian supply to the extent of enforcing economies, but not deprivation, undoubtedly will be more continuous and less spasmodic. The application of priorities will be extended and will affect civilian supply in some lines. Difficult problems of the integration of priority systems with those of the United States will have to be faced. Integration is essential unless the two countries are to be separated by an import control far more drastic and meticulous than anything so far devised.

"It is undesirable to have all our imports from the United States go through the United States priority system. But, on the other hand, we cannot permit Canadians to shop around in the United States for materials subject to priorities."

Tighter Control Seen

Much larger measures of Government control over the Canadian economic system appeared to be in Dr. Mackintosh's thought when he said further: "Only by skillful organization and the planned use of resources can we hope to attain our full war potential and avoid severe internal stresses during the war. Even more surely are they necessary if postwar problems are not to be aggravated."

Up to now, "by luck and good management," Canada's economic system has weathered the first shocks of the war better than would have seemed possible when the war began. But Dr. Mackintosh believes that the real test and the chief strains are yet ahead of this country.

Canada is now reaching full employment when the real danger of inflation first appears, with a limited supply of goods and a rising purchasing power among the people.

Up to now the Government has depended on taxes and on a public loan to drain off some of this purchasing power before it can be used to push prices upward. But from Dr. Mackintosh's speech it appears probable that some more direct methods of control are in contemplation in some fields. This is thought to be the meaning of his forecast of "encroachments on civilian supplies to the extent of enforcing economies but not deprivation," and his further statement that "the application of priorities will necessarily be extended and will affect civilian consumption in some lines."

Few Curbs in Force

This would represent a new departure in policy, for at present civilian consumption of everything virtually is unimpeded. Gasoline rationing has been forecast by the Government but has not been adopted. Heavy construction is permitted only under Government license, but this rule does not touch the present widespread construction of new homes. Automobile production has been reduced somewhat but sales in the last six months have been heavier than usual.

From Dr. Mackintosh's speech, it is evident that this situation will not be allowed to continue. But from the Government, itself, busy with its Victory Loan—the sole purpose of which is to divert spending money from luxury goods to armaments—has come no forecast of actual measures of control.

Food From Canada Reaches Nazi Camps

By the Associated Press

Toronto, June 10

Mrs. Adelaide Plumptre, National commander of the Canadian Red Cross Corps, had good news today right out of Germany—five postal cards which she carried carefully in a much-fingered envelope.

The cards—inscribed with a name and a camp—were the first evidence the Canadian Red Cross has had, Mrs. Plumptre said, that packages of food were getting through to British and Canadian war prisoners in Germany.

About 10,000 parcels of canned butter, dried milk and chocolate bars are shipped weekly from Toronto to New York, where an American Export liner carries them to Lisbon. From there a Red Cross ship takes the packages to Marseille, where they are sent in a sealed train to Geneva, Switzerland, and thence into Germany.

Fall of Damascus Imminent; Allied Troops Reach Outskirts

Continued from Page 1

airdromes as a sort of blind to cover the real British strategy, and to still some of the criticism in London that no British action was being taken.

War correspondents in the Middle East knew of the British preparations, but so thorough were the measures taken to obscure these plans and so well camouflaged were troop emplacements that correspondents who scoured the country were unable to locate them.

Reports which kept filtering in about German troop transports landing in Syria and German engineers building an air base at Latakia merely served to spur on the British invasion plan which already had been well laid.

One of the factors which decided the British on the plan were the encouraging reports made by former French soldiers who deserted in Syria and crossed the border into Palestine. Their stories of internal unrest and dissatisfaction added to the British assessment that Syria was ripe to be placed under British protection before it was taken under the German wing.

Australian veterans of the Libyan and Greek campaign were formed into spearheads at picked points along the Syrian frontier. When the signal for action came on Sunday morning, at 2 a. m., American-built British aircraft moved up to cover forward bases, followed by British armored units.

All of this was done so stealthily that Arab, Jew, and peasant inhabitants of the first Syrian villages captured still were talking of the imminent German invasion when the British marched into their streets.

Thus for the first time in many months, the British have taken the initiative in their campaign to protect the Middle East.

Not only have they anticipated apparent German plans to annex Syria and use it as a base for further action against the British in apparent German plans to annex Egypt and Asia Minor, but they were able to take definite action before the Germans could establish their own positions in the French-mandated country.

Allies Push Ahead

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, June 10

Three British and Free French columns were reported pushing steadily deeper into French-mandated Syria and Lebanon today with only slight losses, threatening the Capital cities of Damascus and Beirut with swift capture.

British spokesman said Allied casualties thus far had been slight and there was no official indication that heavy resistance had been encountered.

"Token opposition" was said to have been offered at several points by French troops, but they were reported to have surrendered or withdrawn under swift thrusts of British mechanized forces.

Britain's Middle East Command at Cairo, Egypt, said the advance was "progressing satisfactorily" and that the general impression was that Arab reaction to the arrival of British forces was favorable.

It had been reported in Vichy that the Druses—warlike natives of the Jebel Druz Mountains who were defeated in a revolt against the French in 1928—had pledged allegiance to Vichy.

French Syrian resistance was said in Vichy to be continuing although it was pointed out that the French troops lacked equipment, munitions, and manpower for a major battle.

The Free French radio at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, said that 4,000 French troops had deserted from the Vichy Government.

Reports from Ankara, Turkey, said that Nazi advance experts reported sent into Syria to lay the groundwork for air and army bases have been ordered out of the French Mandate at once. At the same time a German diplomatic source in Turkey was qquoted as saying that "no German soldiers will be sacrificed in Syria."

In Berlin, authorized spokesmen reiterated their earlier statement that "there are no German troops in Syria."

Official versions of the Allied drive made no mention of contact with German troops, which have been reported filtering into the French mandates for several weeks, but unofficial sources said that 183 Nazi parachutists — including a colonel commanding the 7th Parachute Division—had been captured.

British observers suggested that heavy losses suffered by the Germans in the conquest of Crete and the unexpected strength of the British-Free French push into Syria and Lebanon might have been responsible for a reported German decision to withdraw.

They said that abandonment of Syria, however, probably would be accompanied by a German offensive gesture in a new direction—perhaps a renewal of the drive from Libya into Egypt.

The main drive into Lebanon apparently was developing along the coastal plain, where the British said they had advanced approximately 20 miles from the border of Palestine in the first two days, capturing Tyre and crossing the Latani River to the North. The Latani is about 40 miles south of Beirut.

Damascus, 50 miles southeast of Beirut, apparently was the object of two drives—one launched from the northern tip of Palestine and another from a point on the Trans-Jordan border further east.

Reuters, British news agency, said small numbers of French troops had been captured in the Tyre area after being harried for 12 hours by an Australian brigade.

North of Tyre, the French were reported to have torn up the road at one point, and a mounted detachment was said to have exchanged shots with the Australians. Otherwise, however, Reuters said, the French were offering little fight and seemed reluctant to come to grips with the British.

Nazis in Syria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Establishment of a German military censorship in Syria, indicating the presence there of Nazi military forces, was disclosed here today in a letter received by Albert Gorab, associate correspondent of the Merat-ul-Gharb, Syrian newspaper, the letter also bore French military censorship markings.

Mr. Gorab said indications were that the letter had been posted in Hama, Syria, on March 27, and that the envelope bore an additional Beirut, Syria, postmark of March 30. Arabic writing on the envelope indicated the Nazi censorship seal was affixed in Beirut, he said.

"This is conclusive proof the statement by Marshal Pétain that there were no German forces in Syria is incorrect," he added.

Iraq 'Subjugated'

ROME, June 10 (AP)—Iraq's severance of diplomatic relations with Italy was described today in political circles as the act of a Government "subjugated by Britain against the real interests of Iraq and its people."

[The Iraq Government, under armistice with Britain, broke off relations with Rome June 9. Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany at the start of the war.]

Vichy Aids Promoted

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 10 (AP)—Jacques Benoist Mechin and Henry Moysset, both assistants to Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, were elevated today to Secretaries of State in the French Government.

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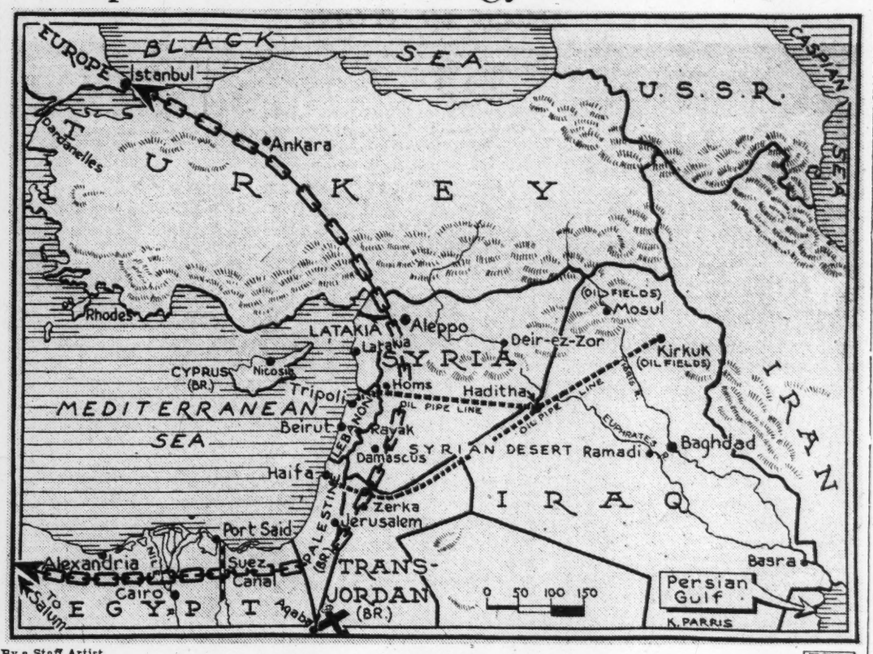
Scope of British Strategy in Middle East



By a Staff Artist

Warfront in Mediterranean Area

Chain-like line shows strategic arc which the British are believed to be attempting to establish in the Middle East—stretching from Istanbul around to Salum, in Africa.

Syria: Where Does Turkey Stand?

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain has taken the initiative in Syria. As columns of Empire troops and Free French forces are moving simultaneously along the coast road north from Palestine toward Beirut, up the centuries-old war-path of the Jordan Valley from the Sea of Galilee over Jacob's Bridge into Damascus, and on the desert trail from Iraq along the Euphrates toward Aleppo, several questions loom.

Will Turkey join Britain against the Axis now that war is flaring on its southern border?

Will the French Regime in Syria collapse of its own weakness?

How strongly are the Nazis entrenched?

Lastly, how desperately does Germany need the Iraq oil fields?

The first of these debatable points is one of diplomacy and statecraft; the others are definitely ones which should have been thoroughly reconnoitred by British military intelligence. We hope that they have, and that it is in accord with the conclusions obtained from this information that the move is being made.

If, on the other hand, the decision has been forced on Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the Army of the Nile, by civilian authorities in Britain, the outcome may well be dubious.

Weygand Decision

It should be remarked that the British moves were launched immediately following the decisions attributed to Gen. Maxime Weygand that Syria could not be considered by France as part of its colonial empire.

One might speculate on what that means in relation to the Libyan-Egyptian campaign. One might ask whether or not that decision, together with the French North African chief's apparent negation of the Vichy demand for offensive movement against the Free France possessions, does not mean that the barriers have been dropped against Axis freedom of action in North Africa on French soil.

Italy's demands for Tunisia, reiterated at the present time, may have been the straw breaking the back of the French camel.

The vista involved is so vast, if this be true, that further speculation could only be wishful thinking. However, one may ponder upon it.

Turkish Attitude Important

Turkey's attitude in the present situation is of vital importance, since should it close the Dardanelles to German submarines and transports operating from Black Sea ports Nazi air power alone must bear the brunt of reinforcing any elements in Syria, and of supporting them.

[Reports from London indicate that Germany has moved some E-boats and submarines and some converted troop ships from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, but the extent of these movements, if confirmed, is not known.]

Should Turkey close the Straits to passage of German vessels, British sea power operating along the Syrian coast would be much accelerated, and British air power operating from Aqaba, its main Middle East base; from Zerka and coastal bases in Palestine, would be in much more favorable position to support its ground troops and to take active operations against any hostile forces attempting to operate from the already bomb-pounded main French bases of Rayak and Aleppo, as well as the smaller coastal bases and the temporary base in the home plain.

It is to be hoped that Britain has discovered the time to be ripe for this move, and that French resistance will be token only. There will be opportunity here also for some new Lawrence to lead the fierce untamed warriors of the Jebel Druze from their fastnesses in guerrilla warfare supporting the regular troops invading Syria. The mysterious Druzes have been licking their wounds since 1928 when the French, after a touch-and-go campaign, finally succeeded in stemming the course of their rebellion.

Until further developments take place, it is impossible to state with any certainty the strength of the Nazi infiltration into Syria. Account also must be taken of the extent to which munitions for them and for the French may have been brought into the country. It is all very well to say that the Germans can take over French guns and ammunition, but it also must be realized that French small-arms ammunition for the Lebel rifle and for their machine guns and field pieces will have to be supplied from France. German ammunition will not fit. Therefore the Nazis have a very serious task before them of supplying their own arms and munitions, or of shipping from France. If there is any serious fighting in store the problem is a big one.

British advance from Palestine to Beirut and Damascus is aided by good roads, with a narrow-guage railway for supply line for the latter move. This railway, curving east from the Sea of Galilee, skirts the Druze country.

The advance from Iraq presents a different situation. Departing from Ramadi, on the west bank of the Euphrates, the desert motor trail parallels the river on a 300-mile stretch, passing through the French frontier post of Deir-ez-Zor, once garrisoned by a battalion of the Foreign Legion, all the way to Aleppo.

Air Tactics in Doubt

This City is supplied by a standard-gauge railroad, running south through Homs to Tripoli on the coast, and north into Turkey through the outer range of mountains guarding the Anatolian Plain, thence west through Adana, not far from the coast. If Turkey bows to the Axis, this part of the coast will be within difficult German reach by sea, or more easily—though not too easily—by the long rail line through the Taurus Mountains linking with Istanbul. Latakia, where it is alleged Nazi planes already have arrived, is a comparatively short distance from Aleppo by motor road.

British sea and air power based on Cyprus might control that area. That sea power can be mustered there is no question. What Britain can rally there in the shape of air power is another question. Some reports state that the Royal Air Force is not occupying any air bases on the island, which would leave the job to the fleet air arm.

To what extent the British advance from Iraq will parallel the pipelines is again a subject of speculation. There is probability that one of the "side shows" of that advance will be a dash along the French pipeline from Haditha toward Tripoli with destruction of the line certain. No oil flows there now, of course. The supply was shut off when France collapsed. Another "side show" probably would be to insure the maintenance of the British pipeline and also to insure its destruction should the fortunes of war go against the Empire arms in this area.

German domination of Iraq and Syria would be Dead Sea fruit if these two vital supply lines were destroyed. One cannot lay a pipeline in a minute. Transport of oil by motor lorry would mean a comparatively infinitesimal supply, and the railroad north of Mosul runs a long, long way through Turkish territory.

Perhaps the British Syrian move is but a diversion, with the main objective the wrecking of German dreams of Iraqi oil and, at the same time, diverting German aerial attention from North Africa.

Time alone will tell.

Nazis Back France

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—Germany's sympathies lie 100 per cent on the side of France in the Syrian situation, a Government spokesman said today in a careful statement.

The spokesman avoided any discussion of the possibility that Germany might somehow be involved in a military way in Syrian developments.

Hitch Hinted in Red-Nazi Talk

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm said today the Berlin correspondent of the Social Demokraten had cabled this Swedish newspaper that "evidently something has gone wrong with Russian-German negotiations."

The correspondent was quoted as saying German political circles were betraying anxious interest in the flight of British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps from Moscow to London to make a report to his Government.

"Political quarters in Berlin suppose that Eden (Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden) called Sir Stafford to London because of the uncertainty of Russia's attitude toward both Great Britain and Germany," the correspondent was quoted as saying.

"Evidently something has gone wrong with Russian-German negotiations, which, having proceeded for five weeks, seemed to point to termination. A certain sharpening of relations seems discernible."

The correspodnent further was quoted as saying the German press expressed curiosity as to how Sir Stafford would make his journey to London without passing over German-controlled areas. (Moscow dispatches last week said he was going by way of Stockholm.)

British circles maintained complete silence concernign the Ambassador's visit, and for obvious reasons would not disclose the moment or method of his journey.

His visit is coming, however, at a time when British dispatches from Turkey have reported a movement of German troops into Moldavia, Rumanian Province facing the Soviet Ukraine.

Commander

By a Staff Artist

Lieut. Gen. Sir James Marshall-Cornwall

"General Officer Commanding in Chief" the British troops in Egypt.

New Commandant Directs British Troops in Egypt

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Marshall-Cornwall has become 'General Officer Commanding in Chief" the British troops in Egypt, the War Office announced today.

The announcement called his troops "a component part" of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's command in the Middle East.

Sir James' appointment as "General Officer Commanding in Chief" —the British way of putting it—was announced June 3, but his assignment was not then disclosed.

The new Commandant in Egypt, who recently headed a British military mission to Turkey, succeeds to the post last held by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, now Commandant for Palestine and Trans-Jordan and as such the officer in charge of the present Allied advance into Syria.

In his new command, General Marshall-Cornwall heads one of the four major commands under General Wavell. Besides his and General Wilson's there are Lieut.-Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham's in Ethiopia, and Gen. William Platt's in the Sudan.

Canada Finds Girls Excel In Many Defense Jobs

TORONTO, June 10 (AP)—The problem is not whether women can turn out a nifty machine-gun—men admit they can!—but how they keep their fingernails neatly-manicured and brave with color when men get dirty up to their elbows.

That women can keep neat-fingered was noted by a group of American newspaperwomen touring a highly-guarded gun plant "somewhere near Toronto."

A year ago this plant—which in peace-time specializes in heavy machinery—wouldn't even have thought of employing women.

Today it has 1,000 girls and women welding, filing, inspecting, and at other work and—what is more—it acknowledges that in some mechanical processes women are better than men.

The trip through the plant disclosed the women at work on various parts of the Bren gun, used by the infantry, and the Browning machine gun for aircraft.

Handling equipment and doing a job that must be accurate—in some instances to 1-10,000 of an inch—are girls just out of high school and young women.

They are in slacks and wear colorful bandanas around their heads—factory regulations.

The hands of many are drippy with oil—but their fingernails are brightly-tinted and their noses well-powdered.

Walter McLachlan, the works manager, praised the efficiency of the women.

They top men in patience, he said, and stand up better under dull routine. They are careful of materials and plant equipment. They are especially excellent on inspection jobs. They have fewer accidents than men. They learn quickly.

These employees work a nine-hour day, six days a week. They start at 30 cents an hour and get a five-cent-an-hour raise after a month. After that they are paid according to their efficiency.

Girls on the Farm

QUEENSTON, Ont., June 10 (AP)—City girls and country girls are turning farmerettes to replace men on the farm who have gone into the Army or into the war industrial factories.

Twenty girls in something of a holiday spirit had their first day yesterday as the early arrivals at the newly opened Women's Farm Service Camp on the Larkin 650-acre farm near here in the rich fruit section.

When a group of American newspaper women, touring the Ontario Province to see what Canadian women are doing to help win the war, arrived at the camp they found carpenters, painters and officials in a rush to get the quarters ready.

A huge barn was being remodeled into a dormitory for 60 girls who have volunteered for at least three weeks in the farm service force.

Stalls were knocked out to make way for a cheerful sitting room and large dining room and kitchen, all painted white. The girls eat at long refectory tables covered with bright colored oil cloth and drink their milk from pastel mugs.

There were grass rugs on the sitting room floor and a stack of pictures was on a chair. But it was noted that on one big swinging door there was a colored picture of King George and a photograph of President Roosevelt. On another door were pictures of Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The girls pay $4 a week for their room and board. They are paid by the farmers for whom they work, and their wage when on an hourly basis is not less than 17½ cents an hour.

These newcomers will find themselves picking strawberries, cutting asparagus and hoeing the fruit trees.

Mussolini Challenges U. S. To Declare War Against Axis

ROME, June 10 (AP)—Premier Mussolini declared today that the United States was at war "de facto"—in fact—and virtually defied it to declare war against the Axis.

United States intervention in the war would result in a totalitrian dictatorship in the United States, the Premier declared at a solemn, full-dress sessions of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds on the first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war.

He referred to possible United States intervention in these words: "If Spain and Turkey remain out of the war, there is one transoceanic state which promises to enter it."

Envoys from countries in the German-Japanese-Italian tripartite pact heard Signor Mussolini's speech, but conspicuously absent from the diplomatic gallery was United States Ambassador William Phillips.

Nation Listens

As Il Duce spoke, his words were carried from loudspeakers to crowds in public squares and by radio to the whole Nation. Stores were closed for the occasion.

"It should be known that American intervention does not bother us excessively," Signor Mussolini declared in his 50-minute speech.

"An explicit declaration of war would not modify the actual situaiton, which is one of de facto war if not de jure (formally).

"American intervention, even completely employed, would be too late, and if not late would not change the terms of the problem.

"American intervention will not give Britain victory but will prolong the war. It will not limit the space of the war but will extend it beyond the oceans. It will transform the United States regime into an authoritarian, totalitarian regime compared with which the forerunner European regime—Fascist and Nazi—will find themselves far surpassed and perfected.

Roosevelt a "Dictator"

"When it is desired to recall a dictator in the pure classic meaning of the term, Sulla is cited. All right, Sulla appears a modest amateur in comparison with Delano Roosevelt."

The Fascist chieftain accused Turkey of helping Greece in its war with Italy, but declared Italy was maintaining a policy of "comprehension" toward Ankara.

Japan's attitude, he said, "is in perfect line with the tripartite pact" and it would be loyal to the Axis in the event of "American aggression."

Il Duce's reference to Japan came in his discussion of American intervention.

"The Japanese are brave, loyal people who could not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis powers," he said.

"Japan also knows her future is at stake."

Il Duce stressed Italian-German unity, branding rumors of strain as ridiculous and repeating the slogan: "Two peoples, one war."

Their aim of throwing the British out of the Mediterranean will be accomplished, he assured the Nation.

"England cannot win," he went on, "because all its Empire positions are lost and America can not restore them, whatever she does."

"I believe, I sincerely believe, that in the fight between blood and gold in which we have chosen our side, we shall winn."

Although Signor Mussolini said Turkey had aided Greece in the war, he asserted that Turkey's President was "aware of the sad fate of those who line up with England" and that Italy, therefore, continues to follow a policy of "comprehension" toward Turkey.

Canadian Defense Speeds Search For Minerals and Oil

OTTAWA, June 10 (CP)—Thousands of square miles of Canada's mineral areas will be examined and mapped this summer by survey parties sent out by the Department of Mines and Resources. The Department plans to send 27 geological survey parties and nine topographical survey groups.

The survey program emphasized the importance of gold to Canada's war effort, with several projects designed to guide prospectors in their search for the metal and aid in development of active deposits. The largest project is exploration of a 40,000 square mile area lying east of James Bay in Quebec.

In addition, investigation of possible areas bearing other minerals vital to war needs will be made at the request of the Metals Controller, G. C. Bateman.

In Alberta, parties will aid in the search for new oil fields.

The areas to be covered will be in the four Western Provinces, mineral areas in Ontario and Quebec, and gas and oil areas in Southwestern Ontario.

'Spring Cleaning'

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Mrs. Beatrice C. Rathbone, who took her husband's seat in Parliament after he was killed in the RAF, told the Commons in her maiden speech today that "we should have a national spring cleaning now that Crete dust is settling."

"I wish the Prime Minister's spirit were contagious," she added. "We can and must be capable of ruthless efficiency. This is not the eleventh hour—but half past the eleventh hour."

She continued: "Recriminations are futile if we learn a very definite lesson from past experiences but the time for learning is becoming short.

"People willing to accept explanations in the past are not so ready to do so now. They want vigorous action. Are our preparations vast enough and careful enough? The RAF and Army must work in closer co-operation in the defense of airdromes. Training Home Guards in conjuction with the Army is working extremely well in some areas but in others there is no contact. We must give the people training in staying put."

Sir Percy Harris (Liberal) said her speech was "like a breath of fresh air from America coming to us by way of Cornwall."

[Mrs. Rathbone was born in Boston, the daughter of F. Roland Clough, the late banker, and Mrs. Clough. Mrs. Rathbone is the mother of two children now staying with Mrs. Rathbone's uncle, Paul L. Hammond of New York and Syosset. She was married in Boston in 1932. Her husband, Flight Lieut. John Rankin Rathbone, was killed last December in his first flight over Germany.]

Reflecting the Rays of the Setting Sun

Garden of the Gods Near Colorado Springs

With its spectacular display of red rock formations, this spot is becoming increasingly popular with tourists from the East.

Vacation Tours in Abundance

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There will be no scarcity of tours to the West this summer if the railroads have anything to say about it. And apparently they are having much to say these days in regard to summer vacations, for announcements of new tours are popping up daily from the country's various railroad offices.

From the Rock Island Lines comes word that a total of 97 travel tours out of Chicago during the 1941 season now are available. This number of tours is the largest ever offered by the Rock Island Lines. Of this number, 56 are being operated to the Pacific Coast and 41 to Colorado and Yellowstone.

The first of these escorted excursions, known as the "Happiness Tours," will depart from Chicago every Sunday until Aug. 24. The "Grand Western Circle Tours" will leave Chicago each Saturday from June 14 to Aug. 23. The departure dates of the "Around America" tours will be each Sunday from June 15 to Aug. 31.

The Colorado and Yellowstone summer tours cover such famous points as Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak Region, Royal Gorge, and Yellowstone National Park. The "Colorado Rockies" escorted tours leave Chicago each Sunday from June 8 to Sept. 7.

"Forty Ways"

The North Western Line has just issued a comprehensive volume entitled "Forty Ways and More to California." It lists the numerous through railroad routes and combinations of routes to and from the Pacific Coast, which may be used on the Grand Circle round trip fares to the West this summer. Showing both by text and by maps the various cities and National Parks which may be visited on rail journeys, the pocket-size brochure gives a complete roster of the itineraries from which travelers may play their own tentative schedules for trips to the Coast.

Through Pullmans

Commencing June 18 from Chicago, the Burlington will provide daily through sleeping car service to three Yellowstone gateways—Cody, Red Lodge, and Gardiner—on the North Coast Limited, and to Cody via the Exposition Flyer and Adventureland. The latter Pullman also provides through service to Newcastle, gateway to the Black Hills of South Dakota, and to the Wyoming-Montana dude ranch country. On June 25 Burlington will re-establish its Buffalo Bill on a fast thrice-weekly schedule between Denver and Cody.

Variety Rail Tours

Two types of tours are offered to California by the Union Pacific Railroad—a bargain tour traveling entirely in Challenger coaches and sleping cars and de luxe tours. Both visit San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco and the de luxe tours also include a trip to Yosemite National Park. The Challenger tours leave Chicago every Sunday night and may be had for as little as $123.05. The de luxe tours cost $221.52 and up and are scheduled on Saturdays from June 14 until Aug. 30.

Along the Rails

Train Puffs

The New Haven Railroad offers an "All-Day Cruise" on the Hudson River with the regular Sunday excursion train trip to New York City for the three remaining Sundays in June. The train leaves Boston late Saturday night and arrives in New York early Sunday in plenty of time to board a Hudson River Day Line steamship for either Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . Royal Gorge, on the Burlington Route, is 10 miles long and 2,000 feet deep. This chasm through which trains pass is only 30 feet across at the bottom at some points. . . . The Illinois Central Railroad offers a "different" route to California by traveling through New Orleans. . . . The Olympian of the Milwaukee Road is pulled by giant electric locomotives through the spectacular Montana Canyon and on over the Continental Divide of the Rockies some of the country's outstanding mountain scenery.

Record Travel South

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has made preparations to handle one of the largest travel movements south this summer. In order to accommodate the Florida bound throngs the Coast Line will continue to operate its two new Diesel-powered trains, Tamiami Champion, East Coast, and Tamiami Champion, West Coast. These fast, streamlined trains carry reclining-seat coaches in addition to modern Pullmans, a lounge car, and a diner which serves inexpensive meals.

Planting Shady Borders

It used to be that only sunny places were used for gardens; and people who had a lot of shade said they couldn't grow flowers, and let it go at that. But there are many flowers and shrubs that not only grow in the shade, but bloom.

There are varying degrees of shade. There is light shade, with a filtering of sunlight through leaves. If there are not too many trees the flowers beneath will get some full sun during the day, and a good circulation of air. The majority of flowers, annuals and perennials, will live in these conditions and offer you blossoms, although not as many of course as if they received sun all day long.

The majority of early bulb flowers (snowdrops, scilla, chionodoxa, etc.) are especially good for growing in the shade of deciduous trees because they get the spring sun which is all they require. They serve a double purpose, not only being the first to come into blossoms, but arriving at a time when the earth sorely needs a little dressing up.

Later, such flowers as bleeding heart, garden heliotrope, peonies, baptisia, daylilies, gas plant, doronicum, and forget-me-nots will blossom in light shade; further on in the summer we have shasta daisy, beebalm, tiger lilies, foxglove, snakeroot and others.

Do Well in Shade

Lilies-of-the-valley actually do better when they don't receive too much sun. Trillium and mertensia and lovely trailing periwinkle are well known as spring shade flowers; while ajuga, with upright spikes of purple flowers, thrives and blossoms in sun and shade alike.

Daylilies do well anywhere, although dense shade is rather discouraging to numerous blossoms. Such plants as monkshood actually prefer shade to sun and blossom more. Veronica, especially some of the tall varieties, seems to like the shade, too. Azaleamum not only blooms with as little as one or two hours of sun a day, but the blossoms last longer in light shade. While hosta, or plantain-lily, is the gardener's delight for shady places. It seems to grow and thrive anywhere, with decorative glossy green leaves, and flowers of white or purple, sometimes with a delightful fragrance.

Annuals and Shade

A rock garden under trees, blooming in April or May, can be made attractive in the summer with varieties of ferns. One gardener I know is almost as interested in collecting ferns as he is in having flowers in his garden. Nothing can be lovelier than royal ferns, for instance, with delicately cut, oddly shaped fronds. Tall cinnamon and ostrich ferns make interesting companions for large rocks, while tiny spleenworts and grape ferns are delightful tucked in among smaller rocks. Maidenhair ferns are among the most beautiful, and will grow practically anywhere—in sun or shade, and in any kind of soil.

Even some of the annuals are not so averse to shady conditions as people think. I have grown godetia under high elms where they received nothing but light shade all day. Nicotiana, cosmos, sweet alyssum, candytuft, coreopsis, all will bloom in light shade. Except for poppies, which are natural flowers of the sun, you can try almost any annual in a garden receiving as little as two or three hours of sun a day. I've even seen nasturtiums growing and blooming in deep shade.

As a general rule, most flowering shrubs need the sun, but there are many which do not like the heat of full sun. Rhododendrons, for instance, prefer a location where they will receive some shade, especially in summer. Andromeda thrives in a rather deep shade in an acid soil. Hypericum lives in any kind of soil, and the attractive yellow flowers bloom for a longer period if sun is avoided.

A number of shrubs do not bloom so well if denied the sun, but they thrive and offer a satisfactory number of blossoms on only a few hours a day. Forsythia, for instance, is often quite as colorful in its spring dress when planted under deciduous trees. So is Japanese quince, mock orange (Philadelphus), deutzia, hydrangea, the viburnums, privet. Kerria prefers shade because the sun bleaches out its little yellow blossoms. Clethra, a delightful summer-flowering native shrub, likes part shade and moisture. Witch-hazels don't bloom as well in shady positions, but they grow beautifully anywhere. And there are varieties of evergreens in colors ranging from yellow to a soft gray-green, all of which enjoy shade. So take heart if you do not get as much sun as you would like; there are plenty of trees, shrubs, and flowers to make a shady place into a delightful garden.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Air Meet Is Testimonial To Director

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The eleventh annual National Air Carnival which has just concluded over the week end at Birmingham, Ala., not only represents the cooperative effort of a city but also is a testimonial by the aviation industry to the popularity of the man who heads it—Steadham Acker, manager of the city's airport and director of the air carnival.

Contributions by civic and air-minded merchants, air companies serving the city and numerous aviation accessory suppliers assure the running expenses of the Air Carnival and the bringing of distinguished guests and performers to the meet. The net result is that it does not cost the city's taxpayers a cent. Yet the city does benefit for Birmingham's genial Mayor, Cooper Green, said that well over 450,000 persons were in the city during the two days of the Carnival.

Birmingham's hospitality is of such generous nature that all those who participate in the carnival either actively or passively, are literally "guests" of the city. The city's civic and social leaders turn out personally to make them welcome. The process of making visitors "at home" is extremely well done, hard to resist, and is perhaps the deep-seated reason why the Air Carnival is so popular. The generosity of Birmingham's gesture is something that more reticent communities ought to study.

Carnival Director

The spirit of the Air Carnival is perhaps never so well typified as in Mr. Acker. He is that rare person who is extremely well liked by all his feminine visitors whom he attempts to greet as many in person as possible. Yet he is obviously an adoring husband and father, a churchman as attested by a breakfast session that he left hurriedly in order to teach a Sunday School class yet withal a friend of every man who shakes his hand. He never failed to introduce his wife to the many gatherings over which he presided. Almost more than the Mayor's wife she might be called the official Carnival hostess.

Mr. Acker and his family live above the terminal building at the municipal airport which he has built up to an "'A-1-A" rating, the highest awarded by the Civil Aeronautics Board. He told us that he is thinking of moving out in perhaps a year or so as his two daughters are growing older and he feels that he wants a little more privacy. He has directed the Air Carnival since its beginning in 1930. Through his untiring efforts he has seen it grow from hardly more than an aeronautical exhibit to a melting pot of American aviation, attended by many noted figures wthin the industry, and looked at favorably by several Latin-American nations.

He comes well by his liking for aviation for he served as a naval aviator during the World War and he organized and commanded the first night-flying division in naval aviation. He was reared in Birmingham and was graduated from the University of Alabama.

Film Star Hostess

In the phrase which has been created around the Birmingham Air Carnival it is the place "where the stars fall in from the stars" the meet is popular with Hollywood's air fraternity and the official hostess of the carnival was Ann Nagel, Universal film star.

In addition the Carnival annually elects "Miss American Aviation" at the Carnival ball, an honor which was won this year by Miss Carolyn Cassidy, a personable 20-year-old girl from Louisville, Ky. Miss Cassidy won the respect and esteem of the aviation fraternity which gathered at the fourth Aviation Forum at Louisville previous to the Birmingham show, and it appeared then that she might have more than a good opportunity to be the Queen at Birmingham, a fact which came true. The nomination of the Queen, incidentally, is more than a mere gesture for the air industry makes certain that each of the girls chosen are well placed.

In many respects, it was pointed out, Birmingham is doing an air business far in excess of that which is normally considered possible for a city of its size. The city is served by three air companies, Eastern Air Lines, Dalta and Pennsylvania-Central, of which the latter is the only service terminating there. Though Greater Birmingham consists of nearly 350,000 population, the average of 25 to 30 air schedules a day in and out is a service comparable to cities of approximately twice this population. Hence it is said that Birmingham attests by its own air activities that it is a genuinely "air minded" community.

Prince Bernhard Rejoins Family

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—In a whirlwind week-end trip, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Consort of Crown Princess Juliana, came to Ottawa by air from England and left almost immediately with his wife for a holiday in the United States.

Surprising his wife and two daughters, whom he had not seen since last spring, Prince Bernhard arrived in Ottawa at 9 a. m. yesterday and planned to be with his family for two weeks.

550 RAF Pilots in Alabama Speed War Tempo of South

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10—Into the midst of this southern town the European war has exploded suddenly with the arrival of a first detachment of the 550 British flying cadets who are the vanguard in the United States of a contemplated 8,000 English youths to be trained each year side by side with American fliers, in American schools by American officers.

Coming secretly from Canada in special day coaches, unheralded and virtually unannounced, the detachment of more than 50 young Englishmen who arrived at the Alabama Institute of Aerounatics here avoided the fanfare that would have accompanied disembarking in New York, and eagerly set to work with first actual training in the air.

Meanwhile scenes of extraordinary intensity accompanied the development here, in the Deep South, with its full emotional sympathies already enlisted for the British, while at the same time amusing incidents occurred as the two groups tried to get the hang of each other's pronunciation.

Part of New Plan

Officials of the Southeast Air Corps training center, at Maxwell Field, Ala., Brig. Gen. Walter R. Leaver commanding, say that the British will establish their own schools on the West Coast, but that the arrival of the first flying Tommies here marks the beginning of a different and bigger program of merging British with Americans as part of the Army's own vast training program.

Besides Tuscaloosa, the first batch of RAF cadets were divided for primary training among five other Southeast Air Corps schools, where they will stay 10 weeks, to be followed by 10 weeks at "basic" flying schools and a final 10 weeks at advanced schools. Thirty weeks hence these youngsters, who are just learning that there are no Indians at the Indian-named town of Tuscaloosa, will be fighting in cockpits of Spitfires and Hurricanes over Britain.

This reporter found them pleased with ice-cream sodas, immensely interested in American girls, and a little upset by American weather.

On the first visit of a reporter to the RAF cadets' barracks here, this correspondent found them full of equal praise and wonder at the United States. In age they range from 19 to 27 coming from Wales, Yorkshire, London and Ireland. The Scots will come in the next batch.

Like Everything American

They are militantly bent on liking everything American, but agree privately it will be easier after they get the hang of the "bloming lingo." In Canada, on their swift and secret trip from the old country, they were given a royal welcome. They came here in special day coaches, through the heart of the United States, with the weather getting hotter every minute. British Cadet Corporal Ernest Richard Whincup, from the cathedral town of Durham, a serious young noncom who is left alone in a strange land as leader and mouthpiece of the local group, says he does not mind as he passed some years in Egypt. Anyway, it will be cool in the air, he says.

The big moment came when the RAF group detrained here June 8 with a couple of thousand of townspeople present. All the auto horns in Tuscaloosa tooted.

A poignant scene followed on the flying field. American cadets marched ont first and formed a parade front. Then came the Tommies, swinging along in characteristic British Army style, with arms conspicuously swinging, and feet, in big black British boots, grinding in to a snappy halt.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, June 10, 1941
10c

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara, Great American Ceramist, Finds Work Greatest Joy

By Amy Bonner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Darien, Connecticut, lives a truly great artist—America's foremost woman ceramist, Dorothea Warren O'Hara. Set back from the road, midst bright flower beds and great trees, her studio-home, transformed from a barn over two decades ago, looks like a water-color sketch out of a picture book. Inside, as one might guess, an open fireplace makes a center for glowing examples of her exquisite pottery—bowls, masks, lanterns, amazingly gay pigs and roosters, all of which add charm to this already homelike, comfortable interior.

Here all summer long Mrs. O'Hara works in the "pottery," a compact little building behind the studio, reached down a path shaded by whispering pines and spruce. It is a small but very complete pottery containing most of the devices of a commercial pottery, though on a smaller scale. So orderly is this practical workshop that one suspects that the potter, in addition to being a great craftsman, loves order. Here is the square kiln; here are the ball mill for grinding colors and the old English kick-wheel, which the potter loves. Shelves along the walls are crowded with partly finished as well as completed pieces of pottery, as well as jars of color, bottles of chemicals, and bowls of brushes.

"On pleasant days I work out-of-doors," Mrs. O'Hara told the writer, "on that large board table you see out under the trees. And you'll find me generally in blue denim trousers and coat as a work costume, because it is easier to step about in such garb."

Mrs. O'Hara is a strikingly handsome, distinguished looking woman slightly under medium height with sparkling humorous brown eyes, white hair and a radiant smile. And she exhales enthusiasm. It is impossible not to catch some of her infectious joy, especially when she is talking about ceramics. "I work no set number of hours each day," she explained, "but get up when dawn breaks and the light comes into my Eastern window—sometimes at a quarter to six. I usually keep early hours at night, too. But if a piece interests me, I work far into the night."

How She Works

The clay she uses comes from Illinois, New Jersey and Florida. After being roughly molded in the form desired it is "thrown on the wheel." There it is smoothed and rounded with the hands by being turned deftly on the English kick-wheel which is worked with the foot. This has been the routine of potters in ancient times and in all times. After the piece is carved with simple decorations on the biscuit, it is fired; and it is ready to receive the colorful decorations and designs which Mrs. O'Hara, a fine technician after years of intensive training and study, is able to apply with quick spontaneous strokes. She draws with great rhythm. And her colors—particularly her gorgeous blues—are famous in the world of ceramics.

"I experience a thrill every time a finished piece comes out of the kiln," Mrs. O'Hara confided, "and I love my work and everything connected with it. Unlike most women potters, I do everything myself. I even get down and clean out the carbon from under the kiln, and lift the heavy glaze mill. I feel I must understand everything about my work, beginning with the chemistry of it. Each summer," she continued with her bright smile, "I try to get out a new glaze, which I perfect by test after test. Last year it was chartreuse. The colors all look alike before they are fired—a grey color. After firing, however, the coppers are bright blue or green under the heat, and sometimes it takes much experimenting to work out a satisfactory glaze."

This experimenting has resulted in the mixing of enamels of such brilliancy and depth of color—brilliant blues, deep purples, bright greens—that some critics have compared Mrs. O'Hara's glazes to those of the old Chinese master potters. Thirty-five formulas which Mrs. O'Hara worked out were purchased by a chemical company and are being used commercially. Her unusual colors, however, are only one feature for which her work is known around the world. Her carved bowls are outstanding; and her work, in addition to the rhythm of drawing and carving, shows tranquillity, contentment and a sense of spiritual buoyance.

Carries Her Honors Lightly

Life has showered many honors upon Mrs. O'Hara—honors which she wears lightly, for she is more interested in being a good friend and neighbor, and in turning out her work and experimenting for new effects and formulas, than in the rewards of her outstanding achievements. This explains why her friends in Darien and the members of the literary and artistic groups of which she is a member, like to call this genial artist "Dorrie."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York has in its permanent collection a large white carved bowl made by Mrs. O'Hara, and you will see six pieces of her work in the Museum of the Carnford Foundation at Bloomfield, Michigan. She has also won recognition in Sweden, Finland, France, England and Germany. The large window just at the right of the platform of the original Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, was designed by Mrs. O'Hara.

Private collectors have always bought Mrs. O'Hara's work, and all the most important private collections have examples of her art. Life memberships have been conferred upon her by the National Arts Club of New York, the Pen and Brush Club of New York, the Atlan Society of Chicago, and the Keramic Society and Design Guild of New York.

Has Pioneered in Ceramics

A pioneer among women in the ceramic arts, Mrs. O'Hara had to struggle for recognition in the early years of her career; but she has paved the way for others. Her talent from the beginning was unmistakable. As a little girl in Malta Bend, Missouri, she modeled in native clay. After private schooling in Kansas City, she studied drawing and painting under the best teachers in Germany and England, besides working in the museums of Paris. Once, in the midst of her studies, the young artist caught sight through an open door of some students modeling in clay. She said of this experience: "My childhood love of clay surged back. Pottery, I thought, is man's oldest craft. The earliest culture in the history of the world was written in pottery—in Egypt and in Babylon."

As to a hobby, Mrs. O'Hara confessed, "I love flowers. For several years now I have been collecting and classifying the wild flowers of Florida, New England, and states east of the Mississippi—and also all obtainable specimens of azalea and camellia." Mrs. O'Hara has painted many of these flowers and collected her exquisite work into portfolios. This is how she spends her time when she is in Florida during the cold-weather months.

Mrs. O'Hara believes that the passing years should bring to us not weakness and debility but increased powers of learning and accomplishment, and she certainly typifies this conviction, having unflagging zest for her work, and a deep joy in living. "I am thankful for my work," she told the writer. "I really love it. I want to work every minute—I get so much joy out of it."

Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara, America's foremost woman ceramist—is shown here in a pencil sketch made for The Christian Science Monitor by George MacLean. Examples of Mrs. O'Hara's work are included in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and in the Museum of the Carnford Foundation at Bloomfield, Mich. In addition she has won recognition in many foreign countries including Sweden, Finland, England, France and Germany.

Fiery Ellen Wilkinson Labors to Improve Air-Raid Shelters for Blitzed Britons

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, petite and fiery Labor M. P., devotes the whole of her time to Britain's air-raid shelters. Her official post, which covers this work, is that of Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security. She took over her special responsibility for shelters in October, 1940, soon after the blitz on London began.

At that time shelter conditions were at their worst, with overcrowding, insufficient sanitation, lack of heating and ventilation. People slept on damp concrete floors and tube staircases. There was little organization, and the voluntary shelter marshals, who were laboring to introduce the elements of comfort and order, seemed to be up against an almost impossible task.

Miss Wilkinson set about the job of improving the shelters with vigor. She went to the shelters, talked to the shelterers and saw things for herself. She had the personal experience of being bombed out of her own home. Fortunately, she was not there at the time. Now she sleeps at her office and eats in the office canteen.

Bunks Provided

Most shelters are now provided with bunks or some other form of bed, and reasonably good sanitary arrangements have been installed. Canteens have been set up, and steps have been taken to get rid of damp and draughts and to introduce proper ventilation. Overcrowding is forbidden; entrance is usually by ticket only. Rush of the communal shelter life has become well organized under shelter marshals and committees chosen by the shelterers.

When I suggested that a cinema projector might be a welcome gift to a shelter, Miss Wilkinson gave a decided "No." "We do not want to provide entertainments which will encourage people to come to the big shelters," she explained. "We want shelters to be safe, sanitary, and comfortable to sleep in, but we do not want to turn them into night clubs or social centers. This may sound hard, but there is a war on, and we must do what will give the greatest degree of safety.

"The small shelter, holding about 50 people, is the best," she went on, "and there people can have gramophones and wireless and make their own amusements. In some working-class districts the residents have made their small shelters very homelike. They have brought down carpets and pictures and sometimes they have even papered the walls. When big shelters have to be used," Miss Wilkinson added, "they should be partitioned off so that in the case of a hit the damage is as far as possible limited to one section only."

Since January Miss Wilkinson has turned her attention from London to the Provinces. Here conditions are different. Provincial towns generally get one severe raid from time to time, but not the regular nightly bombing which continued for so long on London. In provincial towns, therefore, shelters are not used as dormitories to the same extent as they are in London.

Effect on the Country

"What effect," I asked Miss Wilkinson, "do you think so much communal living will have on the country? Will it result in a strengthening of community feeling?"

"More likely," she replied, "it will result in a greater appreciation of the privacy of the home. Look at my own case: I sleep and eat at the office, consequently I live in public all the time. I certainly want to get back to more privacy. It is true, however, that shelters, and war work in general, have made many lonely people, particularly women, feel that they are really part of the community and have a job to do in it. English reserve, too, has been broken down."

Finally I asked Miss Wilkinson if there were any particular way in which Americans could help to ameliorate shelter conditions.

"Americans have been extraordinarily generous," she replied warmly, "not only with gifts, but in showing kindness and consideration for those who are in Great Britain. Gifts of blankets and warm clothes we are always in need of. The other day at Plymouth I saw a consignment of clothes from America that proved to be exactly right—new warm underwear and suits and strong shoes.

"Mobile canteens are also greatly needed, not only to serve civil defense workers, but to take food to small shelters which are not big enough to run a canteen of their own. It is absolutely essential that men who go straight from their work to a shelter and leave it again for work in the morning should have some means of getting food. For other people there is nothing like a good hot drink to send them off comfortably to sleep at night."

Miss Wilkinson's first Government post in this war came when she was appointed a member of the important Parliamentary Committee on National Expenditure. Under Mr. Winston Churchill she, in May of last year, became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, from which post she moved to her present responsibility for shelters, under Mr. Herbert Morrison, who is also a member of the Labor Party.

Miss Wilkinson has traveled widely and has expounded the British Labor Party's views in the United States, India, and on the Continent. She was an active propagandist for the Spanish Government during their Civil War, and several times visited Spain. As a member of Parliament she represents an industrial constituency in the north of England.

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

How About a Standard Skirt Length?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ladies, may I have your attention for just a moment to discuss a problem of utmost importance to womankind? We are entering a crucial period testing whether we or "they" are to be the victors. We met upon this battlefield once before—and "they" were victorious. Again all womankind is challenged. Unless we organize against the insidious propaganda "they" are now pouring into our eyes and ears, unless we voice our unwillingness to have any part in this diabolical "upward movement," we are lost.

Arise! Assert yourself! Demand your rights! Look the next saleswoman directly in the eye when she says, "But, Madam, 'they' are wearing the skirts that short this year," and hiss, "I'm not." Steel yourself against her withering glance which will say, "Imagine anyone being that old-fashioned." Don't expect any saleswoman to be on your side. "They" train saleswomen months ahead.

Indeed, it requires magnificent courage to hold out. Their arguments are subtle, honey-coated. "But, my dear, you're so nice and tall. You're just the person for the new short length." Oh, yes, I know I look exactly like a dressed-up crane with my long legs dangling beneath a short skirt.

No one escapes. Take my friend Josie. Josie's short and plump. She listened to what "they" had to say. And what does she look like? A mallard duck wearing a ruffle—if you ask me.

It's all right for them to say, "But she doesn't have to wear 'em short if she doesn't want to." If I don't "follow the trend," what happens? I overhear something like this at the bridge club: "There's Lizzie. Isn't she quaint?"

Ladies, do you remember when "they" organized against us in 1925, advanced in 1926, and had us above the knees by 1927? Goodness knows, I'd like to forget it. But who can with a kodak album around that the children delight in showing to their friends? Can't I just hear them, as they point to that Lizzie of 1927—"Looky, that's mother . . . tee hee hee." Yes, I've furnished tittering material for my own children, but if "they" think I'm going to furnish tittering material for my grandchildren, they have another guess coming.

Don't ask me to tell you exactly who "they" are. I don't know. Although, I'll admit, I've been wearing what "they are wearing this season" all my life. I used to think "they" lived in Paris. But we can't blame Paris with the present upswing. I'd like to saddle Herr Hitler with the whole thing, but he believes in overalls and kitchen aprons only, I'm told.

Anyway, the time for action has come. The great summer offensive has been launched. Don't delay. Organize. Autumn may be everlastingly too late. Arm against these insidious robbers of feminine charm. Ask yourself: Am I a man or a mouse? Oh, dear, no . . . that won't do. Let me think. I have it! Ask yourself: Am I a woman or a copy cat?

Lizzie.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Formal Wedding Breakfast for 100 Guests

Part II—Recipes for Sherbet and Cakes. Other Recipes Printed Last Friday

The following recipes complete the menu for the wedding breakfast described on this page last Friday.

June Sherbet

1 pound rhubarb
2 cups water
2 cups sugar
2 quarts strawberries
1 cup light corn syrup
Juice of 4 lemons
¼ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
2 cups milk
2 cups heavy cream

Slice rhubarb in small pieces; add water and sugar, and simmer until very tender; force through coarse sieve or ricer. Mix with strawberries mashed with corn syrup, lemon juice and salt. Soften gelatin in cold water; melt over hot water; add to fruit mixture; chill. Add cold milk gradually, and cream whipped to consistency of thick custard; pour into freezer of gallon capacity and freeze in mixture of 1 part salt to 6 parts crushed ice. When crank becomes very difficult to turn, remove dasher and repack in ice and salt to ripen for 1 to 2 hours. This recipe makes about 1 gallon sherbet, giving 32 servings at 8 to a quart, or 24 servings, 6 to a quart. For 98 servings (6 to a quart) use 4 gallon-size freezers and make this recipe 4 times.

Gold Cakes

1½ cups butter or vegetable shortening
3 cups sugar
1½ teaspoons vanilla
9 egg yolks
6 cups sifted cake flour
6 teaspoons double-action baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
2¼ cups milk

Cream butter; add sugar gradually, creaming well; add vanilla. Beat egg yolks until light-colored and thick; beat into first mixture, blending well. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together three times. Add alternately to creamed mixture with milk, beginning and ending with flour. Beat only until smooth after each addition. Turn into 3 greased and wax-paper-lined pans, about 12x8x2 inches. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., from 35 to 45 minutes, or until done. Turn out on racks to cool. Frost with Golden Orange Frosting. Let frosting set before cutting. Cut into small diamonds or squares. Makes 75 to 80 small pieces.

Golden Orange Frosting

3 egg yolks
Grated rind 3 oranges
Grated rind 3 lemons
Juice of 1 large orange
Juice of 1 large lemon
⅛ teaspoon salt
About 8 cups sifted confectioners' sugar

Beat egg yolks with fruit rinds, juice, and salt; add sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Add more sugar if necessary to obtain a good spreading consistency. Spread a third of frosting on top of each cake; do not frost sides.

White Cakes

1 cup butter or vegetable shortening.
3 cups sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla
6 egg whites, unbeaten
6 cups sifted cake flour
6 teaspoons double-action baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
2¼ cups water

Cream butter well; add sugar gradually, creaming thoroughly. Add vanilla, and egg whites, unbeaten, 2 at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt three times. Add alternately ⅓ of flour, ½ of water, ⅓ of flour, remaining water, then remaining flour. Beat just until smooth after each addition. Turn into 3 greased and wax-paper-lined pans, 12x8x2. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., about 35 to 45 minutes, or until done. Turn cakes out on rack to cool. Frost with Fluffy White Frosting. Do not cut until frosting has set and become slightly dull on surface. Cut in small squares or diamonds. Makes about 75 to 80 small pieces.

Fluffy White Frosting

3 egg whites
2¼ cups sugar
½ cup water
1½ teaspoons cream of tartar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon almond extract

Place egg whites, sugar, water, cream of tartar, and salt in top of large double boiler. Cook over boiling water. Beat constantly with electric mixer until frosting will hold a tall peak, from 7 to 10 minutes. Remove from heat, add flavorings, and continue beating until stiff enough to spread. Spread a third of frosting on top of each cooled cake. Do not frost sides.

Home Weaving in U. S. Takes Spurt Due to War

By the Associated Press

Washington

The war, helped along by the Farm Security Administration and numerous private art schools and artisans, is kindling new interest in the art of home weaving on hand looms.

FSA's interest sprang from the desire to provide additional sources of income for persons on resettlement projects and on marginal farms, the small farmers of the uplands and hills. Here the art of weaving was a hold-over from the days when every farm produced not only food for the farmer but the materials out of which his clothes were woven on the farm.

Long before FSA entered the scene, samples of hand weaving flew in every breeze that whipped through the Ozarks, the Great Smokies, and the Blue Ridge. Bedspreads, hooked rugs, aprons, flaunted an invitation to every passer-by. But until the war closed down on shipments of hand-woven goods from abroad, the work was pretty well held to the hills where it had been done through long generations. And it held, too, to the time-worn patterns of hill ancestors, stretching all the way back to colonial days, and beyond into the shadows of Elizabethan England.

There FSA found the answer to its quest for a new source of income for marginal farmers, an answer that flew in the winds on a hundred hillsides. Miss Doris Porter, its assistant chief of Home Management, was sent to Europe by a private foundation to study new weaving patterns.

In the spread of hand weaving that has followed, new looms have been installed in homes from West Virginia to Texas. Women operators have been trained by weaving experts, going out themselves and training others.

What Can Be Done

Miss Porter predicts that thousands of looms will be in homes within the next two years. She says a trained weaver on a hand loom can turn out a suit for herself out of the best wool in four hours at a cost of about $3.60. Material that would cost $16 at a store.

But the activity is not restricted to FSA. Small, exclusive shops in many areas of the country handle hand-woven materials. Particularly is this true in New England, New York, California, Michigan, and in various other sections of the Middle West and the South. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont have organized their crafts into state-wide commercialized units.

In this upswing, many loom makers are finding a renewed demand for their long-nurtured skills. In Michigan, in San Francisco, in Batavia, N. Y., in many other areas, they are to be found, many of them selling looms as fast as they can make them.

Richard P. Raseman, executive secretary of the Cranbrook Academy of Art at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, says weaving is the only art that benefitted materially from the depression. He says, too, that weaving on hand looms makes a good hobby.

Avocation for Many

"It can be an avocation for many people," he says, "but a vocation for only a few.

"There are not more than a half dozen competent designers of fabric in the United States. Two of them, Marianne Strengell and Loja Saarinen, are at Cranbrook. Designers must not be just weavers, although there are few enough of them. They must also know the limitations of the material with which they are working. They must know manufacturing form, the utility of the fabric, lighting and shadows. These are just as important to the weaver as to the artist."

At Hartland, Michigan, every summer a conference is held of weavers and persons who earn their living in teaching or making hand-woven articles.

Those who are helping to promote the new interest in this very old subject see a twin objective. It will help to provide goods or a limited source of added income to many of those who take it up, and out of the whole process may be developed a new artist of pattern design.

MAPLEINE PRALINES

BOIL: 3 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon vinegar until it forms soft ball in cold water.

ADD: ½ teaspoon Mapleine, 3 cups pecan meats, 1 tablespoon butter.

COOK: Until syrup spins thread. Beat 1 minute. Drop spoonfuls on buttered plate.

Fresh from the kettle, crisp, brimming with nuts, luscious with Mapleine flavor. You will enjoy Mapleine Pralines. Make them now. Mapleine also adds delicious flavor to syrup, desserts, icings, main dishes. At your grocer's.

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

Letter From a Reader

Dear Editor:

I read your paper all the time and there is lots of good reading in it, more so than in most papers. This will, I think, interest you. Sometime last month (April) I saw some receipts for "fruit cookies" and "sugar cookies" which I cut out at the time, and last Sunday I made up the one for "fruit cookies." It was very successful and I will say it was the first baking of any kind I ever did in my life. You see I am the father of a family and my wife has been in the hospital for two years, and I have to do most everything myself at home, besides working ten hours a day. So I thought I would try these cookies and they were a success. With kindest regards.

Westmount, Quebec N. G. C

Editor's Note: We felt it might be encouraging to print such an example of brave, cheerful living at this particular time.

New Cheese for Your List of 'Snacks'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a new cheese finds its way into the market, that select group of gourmets who have a particular flair for these delicacies brighten up perceptibly. Dainty slices are handed round, and with great care and deliberation the verdict is rendered. Of course, when it comes to sampling Gjetost (pronounced "Yeh toast"), the Norwegian national cheese, they are on safe ground, for the Norwegian people have given their decision down through the past 1,000 years. But it is a brand new cheese to Americans. For years Norwegians have imported this cheese, but now that they can no longer trust the sea lanes, they are making Gjetost in the United States.

Holmboe Gjetost (to give its full name) is a loaf cheese, light creamy tan in color, and tastes something like malted milk, or caramel. The Norwegians never think a breakfast complete without a few slices of it.

The American hostess who wants a new item on her list of "snacks" will be delighted with this cheese, whose flavor is mild, and whose texture is smooth yet firm.

NEW... a CREAM DEODORANT

which safely

STOPS PERSPIRATION

1. Arrid does not rot dresses, does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of The American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant . . . Try a jar today . . . at any store which sells toilet goods.

39¢ a jar
Also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars

ARRID

How Punahou's First Hundred Years Are Built Into The Life of Hawaii

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

The oldest private preparatory school west of the Rocky Mountains this year is observing its one hundredth anniversary. As unfailing as the waters of the spring from which it takes its name, Punahou School (pronounced Poo-na-hoe) has contributed substantially to the intellectual and cultural growth of Hawaii for 100 years.

Since the beginning of the year, from Honolulu to Boston, in almost every state in the nation, Punahou alumni have been assembling in groups large and small to observe this centennial of Hawaii's well known educational institution. This observance, to be climaxed by homecoming ceremonies in Honolulu during Centennial Week, June 22 to 29, has focused renewed attention upon the contribution which this school, old in years but young in spirit, has made to Hawaii.

Students of Punahou, past and present, are confident that their school, which has sturdily survived some of the most turbulent periods in the history of the Pacific, can meet whatever challenge the future has to offer. As evidence of their faith, friends, students and teachers of the school have evolved a plan to enable them to share the support necessary, if the school is to continue to make its important contribution to Hawaii.

Living Endowment

This is the way the Punahou Plan, as it is called, operates. A Punahou Living Endowment Association is to be formed, including hundreds of alumni, parents, and friends. Each member of the association represents a certain part of an endowment of $1,000,000, and will contribute to the school each year, for as long or short a period as he is able, a sum equivalent to 4 per cent interest on the amount of the endowment he represents.

Punahou was established 100 years ago to serve as a school for the children of missionaries who had come to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) from New England. Prior to establishment of the school, many of the mission children were sent around the Horn by whaling vessel to Boston for their education.

At length, however, the friendship and generosity of Hawaiian royalty made it possible for the missionaries to establish a school of their own in Honolulu. They were presented for this purpose by Hawaiian royalty with the lands of Ka Puna Hou at the mouth of Manoa valley, in what is now the heart of Honolulu's finest residential district. Ka Puna Hou is the Hawaiian expression for "the new spring." The lands were named for the fresh water spring which bubbled through the volcanic soil.

"The new spring" is still very much in evidence on the Punahou campus; its waters overflow to form a broad pool which serves as home port for a fleet of water lilies.

Today Punahou is one of the largest as well as one of the oldest private preparatory schools in the nation. The campus covers 70 acres of land with many buildings and trees, old and new. Sweeping lawns are shaded by palms, banyans, algaroba, kamani, monkeypod, poinciana; and the night-blooming cereus here is one of the scenic attractions of Honolulu.

More than 100 teacners give instruction to more than 1,200 students of all ages from 4 to 20 years. The majority of students are Caucasian, but there are approximately 150 of Polynesian ancestry, and about 100 of Oriental extraction, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean, East Indian, and Filipino.

Has Witnessed Colorful History

When Punahou was founded Hawaii was a kingdom. In a succession of critical periods the school has seen the guns of French warships trained on Honolulu. It has seen the flag of England fly over government buildings. It has experienced the dramatic restoration of the Islands to the king. Some of its students participated in the revolution which resulted in the collapse of the Hawaiian monarchy. Punahou students shared in the political rebuilding which followed this collapse. They helped establish the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and later helped found the Republic of Hawaii. Finally, Punahou witnessed annexation of Hawaii by the United States, a voluntary union effected to a considerable extent by persons who at one time or another had been associated with Punahou, and whose political ideologies may have had their source in the halls of learning near the waters of Ka Puna Hou.

But Punahou's participation in the growth of Hawaii did not stop with annexation. It has continued steadily since that time. This contribution, dependable and refreshing, like the waters from the spring on the campus, is aptly summarized by Dr. Oscar F. Shepard, president of the school.

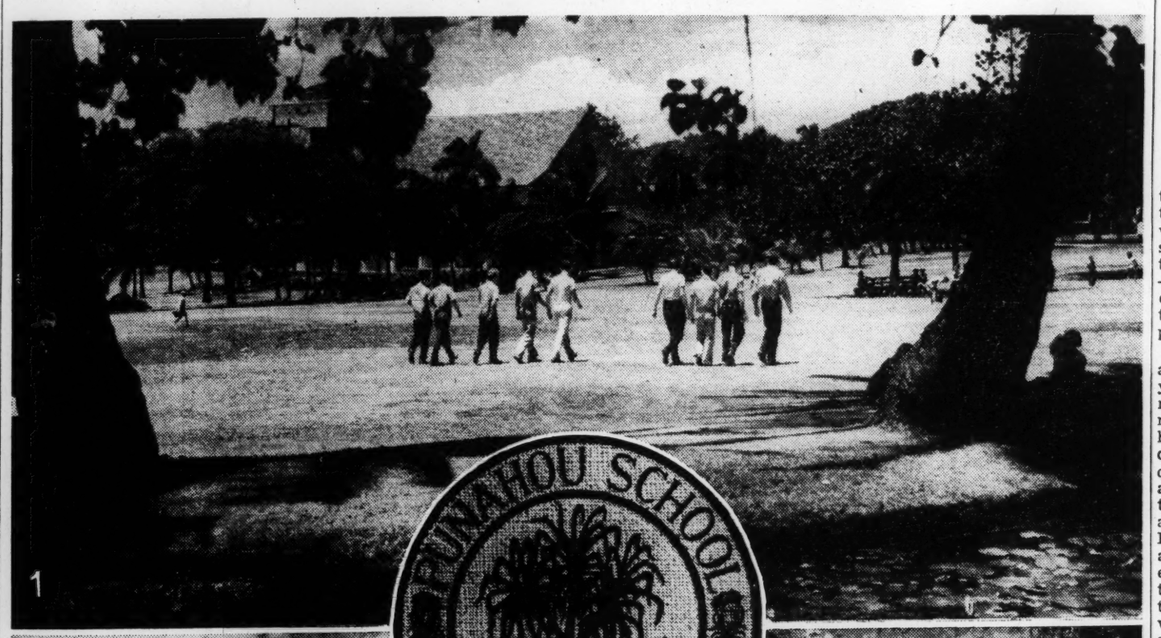
Significant in American Life

"It is quite an achievement for a school to have survived for a century," he said. "When we think of the old and well-established schools in the United States, we immediately think of New England. Yet, in all New England there are less than 50 schools which were in existence when Punahou was founded. Of the 800 colleges in the United States, approximately 700 were begun after Punahou was started. Thus, far out in the Pacific, is one of America's oldest schools—a school which has made as dramatic and as significant a contribution to American education as any school in the United States.

"Nearly 10,000 students have attended Punahou since it was started in 1841. While many of these have resided on the Mainland after they left school, the great majority have spent the rest of their lives in Hawaii. Punahou is proud of these former students. Wherever they have lived—on the Mainland or on the Islands—they have been almost without exception good citizens and have played active parts in the constructive development of their communities.

"In Hawaii, the contribution of Punahou alumni has been especially notable. It would be difficult to mention a worthwhile civic undertaking in which some of Punahou's former students have not taken active parts. Almost every important local business enterprise has been built up through the leadership of Punahou alumni. The roster of men who have guided the political evolution of the Territory reads like a page from the school's alumni directory.

"It is doubtful indeed whether any school, anywhere, ever has had a greater influence on the development of the community in which it is located."



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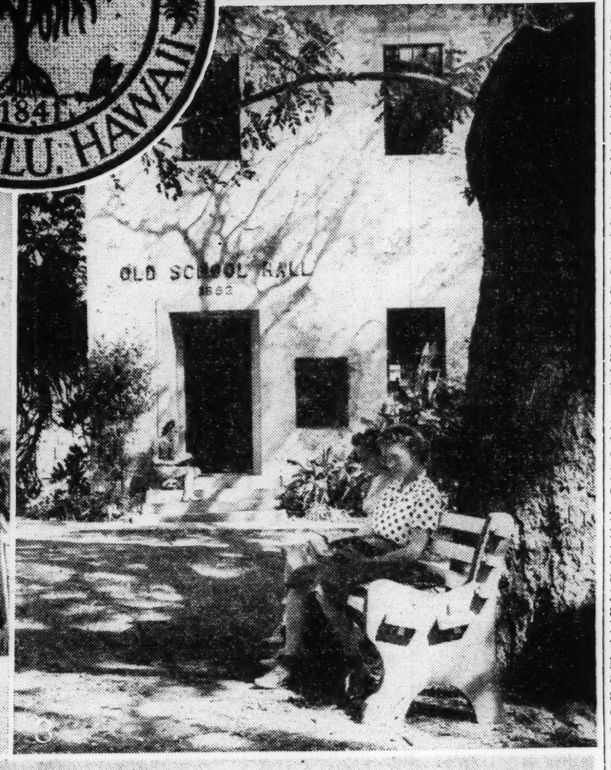

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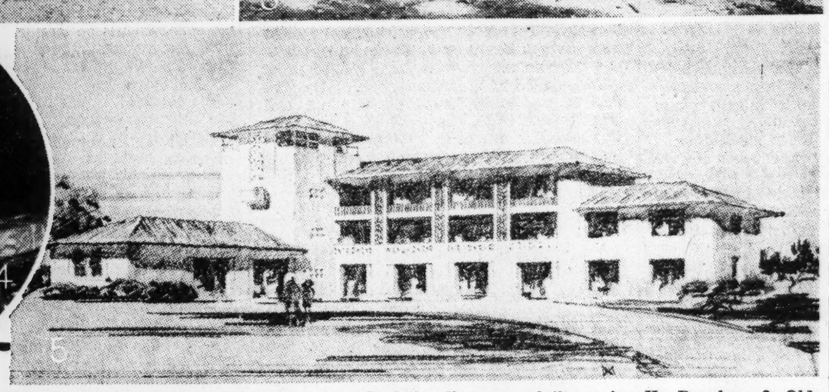

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1. These broad acres, once owned by Hawaiian royalty, now serve as the campus of Punahou School, Honolulu. Dillingham Hall in the distance. In the right foreground is Ka Punahou, the New Spring, from which the school derives its name. 2. R. O. T. C. students forming a color guard. The Punahou flag carries the founding date, 1841. Military training is offered as part of the curriculum in this historic school in the mid-Pacific. The seal of the School, shown in the center of the group of pictures, is here photographed from the cover of the book, "Punahou," reviewed today in the Editor's Window. The hala tree with two taro leaves in the spring flowing under it are from the native legend of the discovery of the spring Ka Punahou. 3. Old School Hall is one of the oldest buildings on the campus. Built of coral slabs it is still in use along with newer buildings. 4. Dr. Oscar F. Shepard, President of Punahou. Dr. Shepard is a graduate of Harvard, and went to Punahou in 1929 from Milton Academy. Under him the School enters upon its new and enlarged era to be made possible by the Centennial Fund. 5. Architect's drawing of Centennial Hall, one of three proposed new buildings, the other two being gymnasiums for boys and for girls. Centennial Hall is to be used for classrooms and for extending the arts and crafts work of the School.

Through the Editor's Window

'The Fragrance of Aloha Cannot Be Blown Away'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The fragrance of aloha cannot be blown away." This is a saying that the many graduates of Punahou School of Honolulu pass among themselves as their thoughts turn back to the days spent within its walls. As the school founded one hundred years ago by the early missionaries to the Sandwich Islands whose names—the Doles, the Rices, the Alexanders, the Binghams, the Gulicks, the Armstrongs, the Judds—have been written into the colorful history of the Territory of Hawaii, celebrates its centennial this month, men and women in all parts of the Mainland and in many other parts of the world, looking back, will probably confess the saying to be true.

Whaling vessels sailing down around the Horn! It is during the years 1826-41. The voyages are rough, and last six months and more. New England, to the stout-hearted missionaries who had come out to Hawaii in those early days, was still home but it was far away. Under the care of ship captains on those long, rugged voyages, went small Warren and Everts and Maria, Sophia, Emilie and Sereno, children five, six, eight or eleven years old, to attend school in the States. Sometimes those in New England to whom they were sent had passed away by the time they arrived. Sometimes the children themselves did not return to their Island homeland until they themselves were graduated from Amherst or Yale or Mt. Holyoke and were married, with children of their own. Throughout these school years away from their mothers and fathers their financial support was scanty; they earned, they lived in other people's families, and they make-shifted for vacation days. One little boy, on arriving at his school in the East, quaintly dressed out of the missionary boxes that were sent in those days to workers in far lands, had to bear the humiliation of the principal's taking off the child's shabby hat and passing it among the other children to raise contributions for a new one.

It is with this story of the parting of mothers and fathers from their children that the book, "Punahou, 1841-1941, the First Hundred Years in the Life of a Great School," by Mary Charlotte Alexander and Charlotte Peabody Dodge (University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, $3.50) begins. Vivid are the personal records from letters and journals, taking us back to those separations, to the school and college days so far from home, to the tender yearnings of the missionary parents in the midst of their work among the Hawaiians. Clearly seen, too, is the gradual forming of a group purpose—that these early separations from their children shall not continue, as first steps are taken to form a school for missionaries' children.

* * *

Punahou is today a famous school for boys and girls. Since 1851 it has been open to outsiders other than missionary families, and numbers among its graduates some notable Hawaiians and Orientals as well. Before transportation between the Pacific Coast and the East by land became safe, parents in Oregon and elsewhere sent their children to Punahou rather than risk a trip around the Horn or by stage or early railroad journey across the Great Plains.

Queen Kaahumanu gave to the Binghams the beautiful acres containing "the new spring," Kapunahou, which these missionaries accepted for their Board. Here the School gradually took form and became what it is today. Here many a Punahou graduate has returned after graduating from one of the colleges of New England, to teach the increasing number of pupils who enter its doors.

* * *

The story of the Territory is written into Punahou. Perhaps this is why the story of the first hundred years as found in this book is something more than the story of a school. "One hundred years of history written in the youth of the islands," we are reminded. "Daniel and Emily Dole's son, Sanford, was to become President of the Republic of Hawaii and the first Governor of the Territory; William DeWitt Alexander took the chair as President of Punahou, Orramel and William Gulick carried the missionary torch of their father, and Samuel Parker assumed the responsibility of Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . Brigadier-General of the Civil War, Samuel Armstrong never lost his love for Punahou days, and on the principles of that school later founded the famed Hampton Institute. Cyrus and Susan Mills not only taught at Punahou but later established Mills College. . ."

* * *

"Age has touched Punahou only to beautify her with dignified new halls, wide green lawns, and tall spreading trees where the din of mynah birds announces morning and evening," write the authors in the Prologue to their volume. "Pink and blue water lilies float on her spring. From her entrance leads a stately avenue of royal palms, and over her stone walls night-blooming cereus vines lift their chalices in the moonlight. Each year rejuvenated, her school, like her spring, keeps ever young. Youth always and more youth, often lei bedecked, have flocked to her. Outdoors she has heard the air ring with their fun and laughter; indoors she has known their aspirations and efforts in quest of learning for a hundred years."

Reading her story, pondering upon her good work and her beautiful setting, one can understand how it is that those who call Punahou their own pass from one to another the words, "Puehu Ole Ke Ala Aloha! . . . The fragrance of aloha cannot be blown away."

A Tuesday Column

College Greek Can Be Fun! And Have a Waiting List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton N. Y.

Dr. Stanley Wilcox, who discovered at Cornell University that Greek can be more fun than advertising, has revived interest in the language at Colgate University to such an extent that the institution, for the first time in its 122-year history, turned away students seeking to enroll for Greek.

"There's no mystery about the men's increased interest in Greek," Dr. Wilcox says. "All I have done is make Greek fun instead of a bore."

When Dr. Wilcox came to Colgate three years ago after completing work for his doctor of philosophy degree on a fellowship at Yale, he discovered that interest in Greek had dropped until only two students were registered for the first course and officials were pondering the feasibility of offering the class only in alternate semesters.

"Knowing that students really like to translate, but hate to bother with grammar in Greek courses, we devised a method for teaching Greek so that students now start translating their first day in class," Dr. Wilcox explains.

Dr. Wilcox outlines his method by saying that no attempt is made to learn case and verb endings and words except as these are met in translation. When students come into the class for the first time they find the Greek alphabet and a few lines of Homer's "Iliad" on the board. Before the first period is over, they have learned that many of the letters and words are the same as or similar to English. They have also learned to pronounce the words and translate the lines on the board. From then on the procedure is the same every day.

"They like to translate; I want to see them learn verb and case ending," Dr. Wilcox says. "We compromise under this system and both the student and teacher are satisfied."

Dr. Wilcox graduated from Cornell in 1934. He served as advertising manager of the Cornell Daily Sun and planned to become an advertising executive after graduation. Then he enrolled in Greek because he had heard the Greek professor was "a good guy."

"Within a month I had decided Greek was more fun than advertising and here I am," Dr. Wilcox explains.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
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The Home Forum

Spark Into Flame

DEAR OLD WASHINGTON!

As I fluttered down out of the sky, the heat rushed up from the airport to meet me. Easter Monday and 90 in the shade!

Good old Maploony!

He was waiting for me at the barrier, his necktie no better tied than on that day I had first seen him, his Adam's apple more turkey-gobblerish than ever. The city tension which I had forgotten in Evergreen made brick angles of every feature. I felt lost, indefinably but heart-sinkingly. I had come back to meet the man I had left, and one of us wasn't there.

* * *

The shyness of a year's separation moved in his mild sincere eyes. "I only just got your telegram," he said. "Why didn't you let me know? This city's jammed. Tourists are being referred to Baltimore for rooms. There are two or three hundred thousand extra Defense workers, you know. And the D. A. R., of course. And the cherry blossoms."

The same dependable Martha-Maploony, cumbered about much serving.

"It doesn't matter. I'm flying back tonight. Our Senator Durritt brought me. He had to come down in a hurry to subvert a subversive influence somewhere." My own voice came from under a shell, too. "Did you phone Jeff?"

"I hadn't a moment—You know you can't go back so soon."

* * *

Oh, can't I! I thought! Tomorrow I shall be starting the garden and looking, between back-bendings, at the most lovable mountains in the world. A fierce homesickness tugged at my feelings. Why had I ever come? Why, even for a day, had I left the spacious and silent understanding of Nicholas to poke among these cinders? But I said: "Don't fuss about what you can't help. I'm the Senator's guest. You wouldn't throw over a plane for that interminable trip back by trains and bus yourself. I think I'd better phone Jeff."

"You can't get within a block of a public phone," Mr. Maploony objected. "I've a taxi waiting. It's only luck I got it. People fight for them in the street. You have no idea what this city's like now."

"Oh, yes, I have. John Bunyan described it perfectly."

"Milton did better—'confusion worse confounded.' Everyone who has ever smelled money is here. Everyone with an ax to grind is grinding, day and night. The Government has reserved both sides of the fence to sit on. Half of officialdom wants to aid Britain; the other half the coal-miners. Some departments deplore the strikes; others consider them a healthy sign. Every time Hitler takes a new country, someone offers another resolution concerning saboteurs. If a Communist expresses sufficient interest in destroying our system of government, he is let out of jail to do it. We are united only in one thing: to win by every measure short of common sense."

* * *

The taxi was stalled now in a honking congestion. I was indeed lost. The heavy heat, the unseasonable dust, hung in the sluggish air, typifying, it seemed to me, the atmosphere of our journey toward national imbecility.

"*The Congressional Record* teems with mistakes," Mr. Maploony was saying with avidity. "Naturally. I have my own troubles, too. My new boss and I differ on the philosophy of semicolons. I used to pride myself—"

He droned on, but I was worlds away, lost, a stranger to him. I closed my eyes to recapture the evening before when Nicholas and I had walked back from the barn to the kitchen through the April after-light. The great girdle of Evergreen's mountains held the broad valley in the arms of peace. The huge hemlock by the back door seemed to pronounce a blessing on us. Nicholas paused to take in a last draught of serenity and beauty. He motioned to the somber sweep of the timeless mountains and said: "They never let us down." And then he repeated some lines of a new poem:

"There is a harmony for every hour,
A heaven waiting over every place.
All that is true remains somewhere in flower,
All that is love shall somehow come to pass.
O mountains, holding your eternal line,
Share your high heart that I may hold to mine!"

From the sound of Nicholas's grave voice in my ears, I was jerked back by Mr. Maploony's, saying, " . . . and so, you see, you simply can't go back tonight. Miss Chillom would be greatly offended. She wants your assistance in a worthy cause. Only yesterday she was asking me when you would come back to civilization. She plans to have you address some gathering about something. Mother's Day, I think."

I had never felt more conflictingly unhappy. What had become of the comradeliness I had always felt for the man beside me? Why this disloyal lack of response? One had no right to outgrow a relationship founded on so many friendly hours together. It savored of fickleness, shallowness. What was keeping me from more of an effort to warm up to him? Evergreen and Nicholas had been a liberation; but, if it were a liberation into such gross selfishness that I could no longer share myself with my companion simply because he had not escaped from this urban vacuity, I was less a person rather than more.

"I'll telephone Miss Chillom and explain," I said, resolving, however, that nine o'clock should see me on the plane. Miss Chillom and I could get on perfectly, if one or the other of us were on Mars.

* * *

"Here we are," Mr. Maploony announced as the cab drove up before the Anandales'. "I do hope they're in."

"If they're not, I'll push you under the nearest guillotine," I said.

"Oh, they are! I hear them." He started around the corner of the little white house.

What he heard was a voice I should have recognized by its continuity if nothing else, Miss Chillom's. They were sitting on the grass under a red-bud tree, she and Kitty and Jeff, and Jeff was holding Miss Nancy Anandale, aged five months, over his shoulder.

Miss Chillom saw me first, and Paul Revere couldn't have wakened the neighborhood better. Then Kitty was smiling a welcome that thinned the other's words to penury and saying: "This is the nicest thing you ever did." And then Jeff had got to his feet and I knew what I had come for, to see a certain father holding his infant daughter. "It's about time," he said, quietly, finishing his welcome with the grip of his hand. He shifted the little girl and said: "Nancy, this is Uncle Morris—Now, don't cry."

Painters have tried for the same picture—and failed. The babe was beautiful in her own right, but to me she was something much more. And the reflection of it was in Jeff's and Kitty's faces. Kitty wore her maternity easily, but it was there, enhancing the light that had always been hers. And Jeff, gazing down on his armful of innocence and trust, had a new and unspeakable tenderness in his face for all its male amusement.

* * *

I was lost no longer. Mr. Maploony's recital of hideous discord was gone like a mist. And again Nicholas's lines had the strength and appositeness of the night before. It was true that there was a harmony for every hour, a heaven waiting over every place, and I had been dull indeed to lose my grasp of it. Nancy had blown the waiting spark to flame, that was all, and the four who were warming their hearts around her again looked close of kin to me.

I felt like saying to Miss Chillom: "Sure, I'll address them on whatever you like. Mother's Day. Mother-in-law's Day. Stepmothers' Week."

And to Mr. Maploony I wanted to cry out heartily: "Of course, I'll stay a day or so longer. We've got lots to talk about."

But I didn't need to, not there with the child delivering the message to them under the red-bud tree.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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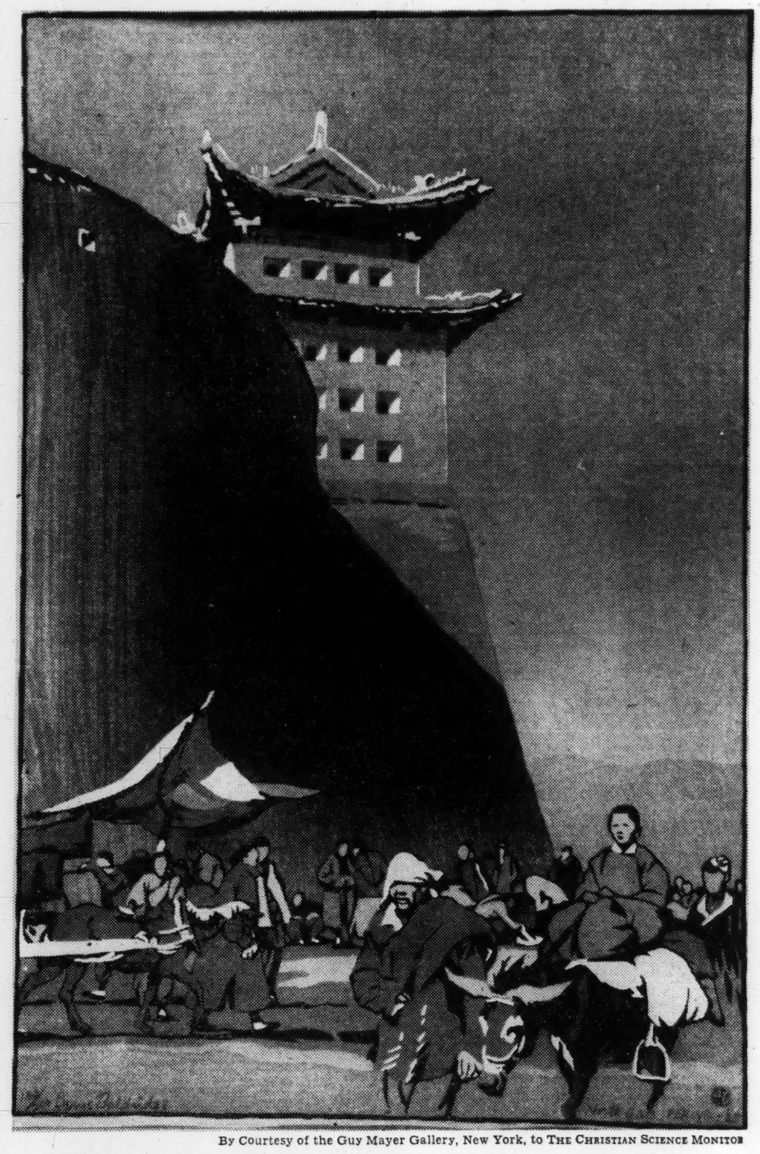

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"NORTH GATE—PEKING": *A Wood-Block Print by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge*

THOUGH Cyrus Leroy Baldridge has traveled extensively, Peking remains a favorite subject, the source of many of his drawings, etchings, and wood-blocks. This colored wood-block shows the great North Gate, standing proudly and serenely above the coming and going of the endless stream of people and animals and carts below.

Mr. Baldridge's careers as an artist and as a traveler began simultaneously when he went to France at the time of the World War. As an official artist of the "Stars and Stripes," a newspaper published by the American Forces in France, he first gained a reputation. Sketches which he did throughout the war period were later published in a book called "I Was There." This was the first of the many books of drawings and illustrations which have since come from this excellent draftsman. Often these drawings accompany texts by his wife and fellow traveler, Caroline Singer.

B. T.

The Glory of England

THE GREATEST GLORY of England does not lie in her vast colonial possessions, in her wealth or her navy, but in the quiet heroism and independence of her average citizen. The Englishman obeys the law because he knows that respect for the rights of others marks the difference between a dog-kennel and civilised society. But he does not recognize the right of others to interfere with his freedom of thought. If his country does something which he believes to be wrong, he gets up and says so and the government which he attacks will respect him and will give him full protection against the mob which today, as in the time of Socrates, often loves to destroy those who surpass it in courage or intelligence. There has never been a good cause, however unpopular or however distant, which has not counted a number of Englishmen among its staunchest adherents.—From "The Story of Mankind," by HENDRIK VAN LOON. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

Pet

Now that the tide is out
The brown marsh grass lies smoothly,
Combed this way and that, crested
Like the coat of a sleek spaniel
With a loving master.

JANE CAPEN

Spiritual Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS RECORDED in the fifteenth chapter of John's Gospel, Christ Jesus said to his disciples: "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love. These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." The joy which Jesus realized, came from his understanding of his oneness with God.

Joy is a spiritual quality. It expresses freedom, unhampered by materiality. It lives in the ever-present good, and knows nothing that would limit or bind; indeed, it is infinite in scope, praising the beauty of holiness and glorifying God. Jesus also said (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." There is spiritual power and refreshment in divinely derived joy.

Human beings are prone to make excuses for themselves by blaming others for whatever inharmonious condition seems to prevail, or by insistently declaring themselves to be quite incapable of doing or being better. Such mental states close the door to joy. And one who indulges in such thinking must reverse his mental outlook in order to gain a true sense of peace and harmony.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 265 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The loss of earthly hopes and pleasures brightens the ascending path of many a heart. The pains of sense quickly inform us that the pleasures of sense are mortal and that joy is spiritual."

False teaching has led many to believe that suffering is sent by God as a retribution for sin. Christian Science refutes this, for suffering is not a remedial agent. At best, it can only rouse thought to seek surcease from suffering by turning from sinful sense to Truth. Only in so far as it does this will suffering prove beneficial. One may well be grateful for tribulation, if one is led thereby to find true joy. The understanding that man is the image and likeness of God, as taught in the Bible and Christian Science, brings joy to the fainting heart and peace to the disturbed consciousness. It turns thought from the contemplation of materiality, of persons, things, and circumstances, to the vision of true being, wherein man reflects God in unchanging harmony and peace.

Let the discouraged one seek to understand and obey the rules of divine Science. This can be accomplished; and even a glimpse of the spiritual facts of being will change the outlook for the seeker of Truth. The sunlight of spiritual joy will disperse the clouds of material sense, revealing heaven here and now.

Happiness is being constantly pursued in devious material ways. True joy, however, does not depend on material conditions, but upon the eternal fact of man's oneness with his creator. It was this joy which Jesus longed that his disciples might realize; and it is this joy that Christian Science reveals as the true heritage of all.

Christian Science is a religion of works, of labor and accomplishment; it is a religion of love and brotherhood, and demands the overcoming of every material belief; it is a religion of spiritual progress which leads thought to the recognition of the ever-present heaven of joy and gratitude. He who seeks healing in Christian Science is constantly admonished to turn away from the thoughts of fear, sin, sorrow, lack, and similar beliefs to the scientific fact of man's true being as a child of God. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 21): "If the disciple is advancing spiritually, he is striving to enter in. He constantly turns away from material sense, and looks towards the imperishable things of Spirit. If honest, he will be in earnest from the start, and gain a little each day in the right direction, till at last he finishes his course with joy."

Christian Science, through its spiritual and practical revelation of the ever-present healing Christ, has given new meaning to the beautiful hymn by Isaac Watts, the first stanza of which reads (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 164):

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come,
Let earth receive her King;
Let every heart prepare him room,
And heaven and nature sing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Tunnel

Gray from gold
And black from gray,
We have come
A starless way.

Onward lies
the light of day,
Gray from black
and gold from gray.

KEITH THOMAS

La Joie spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHAPITRE QUINZE de l'Évangile selon saint Jean rapporte ces paroles du Christ Jésus, adressées aux disciples: "Si vous gardez mes commandements, vous demeurerez dans mon amour, comme moi-même j'ai gardé les commandements de mon Père et je demeure dans son amour. Je vous ai parlé ainsi, afin que cette joie qui est la mienne soit en vous et que votre joie soit dans sa plénitude." Jésus possédait la joie parce qu'il comprenait son unicité avec Dieu.

La joie est une qualité spirituelle. Elle exprime la liberté, exempte d'entraves matérielles. Elle vit dans le bien toujours présent, elle ne connaît rien qui limite ou paralyse; son domaine est infini, elle glorifie Dieu, elle célèbre la beauté de la sainteté. Jésus dit également (Jean 16:33): "Vous aurez des afflictions dans le monde; mais prenez courage, j'ai vaincu le monde!" Le pouvoir et le réconfort spirituels accompagnent la joie dont la source est divine.

Quand des conditions inharmonieuses semblent prévaloir, les hommes sont enclins à se disculper en blâmant autrui; ou bien encore ils persistent à dire qu'ils sont tout à fait incapables de mieux faire ou d'être meilleurs. Ces attitudes mentales ferment la porte à la joie. Si l'on a nourri des pensées semblables, il faut faire volte-face afin d'obtenir le vrai sens de paix et d'harmonie.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 265 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "La perte des espérances et des plaisirs terrestres illumine pour bien des cœurs le chemin ascendant. Les douleurs des sens ne tardent pas à nous informer que les plaisirs des sens sont mortels et que la joie est spirituelle."

Beaucoup ont été faussement conduits à croire que Dieu envoie la souffrance comme salaire du péché. La Science Chrétienne réfute cette doctrine, car la souffrance n'est pas un remède. Elle peut tout au plus nous réveiller mentalement, nous engager à chercher la délivrance en abandonnant le sens pécheur pour avoir recours à la Vérité. C'est seulement dans la mesure où elle produit cet effet que la souffrance est utile. On peut bien être reconnaissant des tribulations, si elles vous amènent à trouver la vraie joie. Comprendre que l'homme est, comme l'enseignent la Bible et la Science Chrétienne, l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, cela donne au cœur languissant la joie, à l'âme inquiète la paix. Au lieu de penser surtout à la matérialité, aux personnes, aux choses, aux circonstances, on s'attache à la vision de l'être réel, où l'homme reflète Dieu dans l'harmonie et la paix immuables.

Que celui qui est découragé cherche à comprendre les règles de la Science divine et à leur obéir. La chose est possible pour quiconque cherche la Vérité; et dès qu'on entrevoit les faits spirituels de l'être, les perspectives changent. La lumière de la joie spirituelle dissipe les nuages des sens matériels et nous montre le ciel, ici même et dès maintenant.

Les humains persistent à chercher le bonheur dans des voies matérielles plus ou moins tortueuses. Or la vraie joie dépend non pas des conditions matérielles, mais d'un fait immuable — l'unicité de l'homme et de son créateur. Jésus désirait ardemment que ses disciples connaissent cette joie; et c'est la même joie qui nous est révélée en Science Chrétienne comme étant le véritable apanage de tous les hommes.

La Science Chrétienne est une religion qui demande le travail, les efforts, les résultats; une religion d'amour et de fraternité, exigeant la victoire sur toutes les croyances matérielles; une religion de progrès spirituels, qui nous fait reconnaître le ciel toujours présent où règnent la joie et la gratitude. Celui qui cherche la guérison en Science Chrétienne est constamment instruit à se détourner des fausses pensées — crainte, péché, chagrin, manque et autres croyances analogues — pour s'attacher au fait scientifique, à la vraie nature de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 21): "Si le disciple avance spirituellement, c'est qu'il fait des efforts pour arriver. Il se détourne constamment du sens matériel, et porte ses regards vers les choses impérissables de l'Esprit. S'il est sincère, il prendra la chose au sérieux dès le début, et avancera chaque jour un peu dans la bonne direction, jusqu'à ce que finalement, il achève sa course avec joie."

La Science Chrétienne a révélé d'une manière à la fois spirituelle et pratique le Christ guérisseur, toujours présent; elle a donné ainsi une signification nouvelle au beau cantique d'Isaac Watts, dont la première strophe nous dit (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, N° 164):

"Hosanna, voici le Seigneur!
Terre, acclame ton Roi!
Que dans l'univers tous les cœurs
L'accueillent avec joie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Peking: The City of a Thousand Walls

SINCE THE DOWNFALL of the Empire in 1912, Peking had slipped from its Imperial austerity. . . . In 1936 a spirit of comfortable slackness seemed the essential part of the city's character. Built as a hieratic setting for one man, it had become a delightful home of many. The ceremonial quarters were still intact, but their consecrated, forbidding aspect had gone. The Purple City itself was a public museum; the Lake Palaces were parks full of popular restaurants and tea-houses. The Imperial avenues, once nobly empty except for the banners of tributary processions, had been lined with trees and opened to traffic. Under the Empire, an ordinary citizen who wanted to go from one side of the city to the other had had to spend an entire day trudging around outside the walls; more recently trolleys full of the same citizens clanged through the marble courtyards of the Emperor. The bridges and passages once dedicated to the use of the Son of Heaven were open to all comers, and over his own great gate was a clock which democratically told time to all.

Though the Imperial barriers were thus deprived of their most special meaning, they still contributed to Peking's unique character as a city of walls. Inside the massive crenellations of its outer fortifications the city was covered with a myriad network of smaller ones—first the walls of the inner cities; then the walls of the Imperial palaces and their subsidiary avenues and plazas; finally the walls of the individual residences which filled every space and cut the entire flat area of the city into thousands and thousands of courtyards and squares. From an elevation, this city surrounded by benignant dragons had the appearance of a giant open honeycomb, and in its countless recesses was secreted the special atmosphere which made it what it was. . . . Until the city overwhelmed me and made such activity seem superfluous, I frequently went outside the walls to walk or bicycle through the countryside, usually towards the hills in the west. I rode along willow-bordered canals through glistening brown fields and into dusty, sun-baked villages where dogs barked and children fled at sight of a white face, but when I thought I was getting beyond Peking's urbane and favored sphere I was deluding myself. Obtruding on every rural scene were the sophisticated little villas and tombs of the wealthy Pekinese, also jeweled pagodas and dagobas and carved marble turtles which dated from the days when half the plain was walled and decorated to make a Summer Palace for the Emperor. Moreover, the high blue hills which bounded the plain on the west and north—the undulating body of the subterranean dragon—seemed to form the outermost of Peking's walls and make this sheltered countryside almost a part of the city. All the plain breathed an air of elegance and tranquillity; bandits could roam in the hills which bordered it or floods ravage the plains below it, but it seemed impossible that any sort of catastrophe could touch it.

Perhaps there never has been another locality so perfectly constructed for man's pleasure. Originally endowed with a balanced proportion of mountains and flatlands, it had, through the many centuries when it was the capital of the Eastern world, been continually groomed and improved by the addition of whatever it naturally lacked. Artificial lakes and hills had been contrived in suitable places and the whole scene had been architecturally upholstered with countless temples, pavilions, and ornamental archways. Even the massive line of the Western Hills had been humanized and brought into scale by a pagoda strategically placed on one of them; to an extraordinary extent this whole landscape gave the effect of a tastefully furnished room.—From "Through China's Wall," by GRAHAM PECK. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Peasants on a Peak

(North China)

High at the crest of the Western Hills,
Where the sky is near and the earth is far,
The peasants plowed their terraced fields—
Like tawny ribbons bound to the slope.
The donkey swung the creaking plow,
The voices chimed on the crystal air.
The darting birds, in a net of flight
Wove peaks and sky and men together.
"*Prrrt!*" and "*Yü!*"—the plowman called.
"*Prrrt!*" and "*Yü!*" the echoes cried.
And far away the sound was lost
On the ancient plain—so green, so wide.

M. M. M.

Intimate Message: Washington

The Unity That Is Here ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

If Dr. Gallup hasn't got around to questioning you personally, here is an opportunity to conduct a little public-opinion poll of your own.

And not exactly a public-opinion poll either; but rather a private-opinion poll, for what this country most needs is less public speaking and more private thinking.

Anyway, here are five pertinent questions, together with the answers, which were volunteered by a representative Washington audience recently—and you may find it of interest to compare your own replies with those of the several hundred persons who responded to this oral questionnaire:

Q—How many of you believe that it is probable that the United States will be in the war before long?

A—Ninety-five per cent of the audience said yes.

Q—How many of you want to see Adolf Hitler defeated?

A—Unanimous in the affirmative.

Q—How many of you believe that Britain can defeat Herr Hitler without the United States entering the war?

A—Only seven hands raised out of several hundred present.

Q—How many of you believe that the United States and Great Britain united can defeat Herr Hitler.

Q—Yes, almost unanimously. No, four hands raised.

Q—How many of you believe that this time we should give Britain all aid short of nothing in organizing peace so as to prevent another war?

A—Yes, by a considerable majority.

Basic Questions

These are nontechnical but basic questions and the answers which the Nation has in its mind with respect to them will greatly influence the action of the United States Government during the coming few weeks—the coming decisive weeks.

Where do they lead? That is what counts. Do they show an underlying clarity of purpose and unity which will be brought fully into being when the need comes? Or do they suggest a continuing indecision and confusion?

If these opinions are representative—and the extent of your agreement with them will help to test whether they are representative—they plainly reveal clarity and unity on these vital points:

That American entry into a shooting war—at least naval and air—very soon is viewed as probable, nearly certain, and that people as a whole are mentally prepared for it.

That Americans are today even more united and more nearly unanimous in their desire to see Herr Hitler defeated than they were before the World War to see the Kaiser defeated.

That Americans quite realistically believe that Britain cannot defeat Herr Hitler alone and quite confidently believe that the United States and Britain together can defeat Herr Hitler. This is exactly the view held, on the basis of the fullest confidential information, by the highest defense officials of both countries.

Fundamental Unity

This does show a fundamental unity. It shows unity in purpose, that of defeating Herr Hitler. It shows unity in appraising the task at hand, that it can be done only by the United States and Britain as fighting allies.

It would be foolish to base any conclusions on a survey of only a few hundred persons were it not for the fact that the opinions in this private poll correspond very closely to the main findings of the Gallup poll.

What, then, of the final decision which the Nation must face? If the country is at one in wanting to see Herr Hitler defeated and is perfectly clear it can be brought about only by the United States and Britain doing the job, is the country ready now to do something about it?

The Gallup poll gives this answer: Americans simply don't fancy going to war if they can help it—and a very civilized attitude toward war it is; but even now 68 per cent of the Nation are ready to go to war "if it appeared certain that there was no other way to defeat Germany."

This is unity and the basis of further unity. The President and the Cabinet are already acting on this unity, for they know that before long it will be evident that American entry into the war will be necessary to defeat Germany, to accomplish the purpose on which the people are, in overwhelming majority, already agreed.

Up to Democracy

There is one subtle argument which has to be guarded against, the argument that democracy cannot act forehandedly, that democracy cannot defend itself with foresight. This argument—the kind of indecision and confusion outlined so candidly and so approvingly in "Mein Kampf"—first came up in opposition to conscription of men last year. It was that there should be no conscription in time of peace. It comes up again now in consideration of conscription of property to guarantee uninterrupted defense production. The argument is that this shouldn't be done while the Nation is still at peace.

What does this argument say? It says, in effect, that democracy should defend itself if attacked, but should not take the steps necessary to defend itself until attacked! That is confusion and indecision. That is the mark of "too little and too late."

This argument needs to be exposed, and fully exposed will be powerless to hamper the foresight and decisiveness of the American people.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Washington Official—New Model ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

When you say "Washington official" to many a Mid-westerner, he's quite likely to picture a man with a brief case and a somewhat professional air, a person whose knowledge inclines to the theoretical, a man of great polish and, well, we might as well be frank, not too much plain, practical sense.

So it was a little surprising to folks out here who attended a conference of Commodity Credit Corporation administrators the other day to find that the gentlemen who came from the Nation's capital to address the people in the field weren't of this type.

Almost all were Mid-Western farmers themselves before they moved into the capital. And they were still keeping an eye on that farm back home.

The recent rural backgrounds of these men were revealed in conversations with reporters. James M. Byrnes, who was introduced as a Federal expert on administration of the wheat quota regulations, was one of the first to mention his own farm. He did it merely to explain the operation of the system, not because he thought it would interest anybody to know he was a farmer. Questioned, he admitted being owner and operator of 160 acres of general farming land near Mt. Sterling, Ill. He worked his way up from the humble post of AAA committeeman to his present position which carries a title so long it embarrasses him to give it out. This reporter had to beg him to tell it, and he grinned a little foolishly as he finally said, "I'm Chief of the Programs Operation Section of the North Central Division of the AAA of the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Prefers Words to Initials

Mr. Byrnes hasn't been in Washington long enough to be glib with initials, or he might have rolled off his title as chief of the P. O. S. N. C. D. A. A. A. U. S. D. A. But that would be expecting a little too much of a plain Illinois farmer, even after exposure to Washington. Mr. Byrnes did speak with fluency and assurance about the operation of the current commodity loan program, and in all ways gave the impression of the competent government executive.

Mr. Byrnes proved not the exception, but rather the rule, when it comes to Department of Agriculture officials. William A. MacArthur, of the CCC grain division, operates a farm in Iowa. Harry N. Schooler, Director of the North Central Division of the AAA, has a farm in South Dakota. His assistant, George Bradley, is an Indiana farmer. H. O. Wells, the Assistant Director, farms in Wisconsin. All of these men made up the group of "Washington officials" who came here for the meeting.

Farmers for Farm Problems

This is all quite in line with Department of Agriculture policy. Its big chief, Claude R. Wickard, is himself a farmer. And like all of these men, he's a Mid-Westerner. He is himself a firm believer in placing administration of farm acts in the hands of farmers, and is credited with bringing many of these men who know how to plow and milk and feed cattle to Washington desks. And of course Henry A. Wallace, his predecessor, believed in the policy too, or he wouldn't have called Claude Wickard to Washington to help him administer the AAA. It was from a Divisional Director's post that Mr. Wickard rose to the secretaryship.

This policy, now being extended, greatly pleases farm people out here. When a practical farmer goes to Washington, the men who raise corn and wheat feel that they are really being represented in the capital. To many of them, the Secretary of Agriculture is just Claude.

This country has grown very big since the days of the 13 colonies, but as long as farmers can call Washington officials by their first names, much of that early democratic feeling is certainly still alive. And it's encouraging to hear reports that the custom of putting farmers in administrative jobs at the Capital is on the increase.

To Change the Subject:

Take Care, Mr. Patrick ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

"Be extremely courteous, polite, and even chivalrous toward lady members of Congress. Any district that wishes to do so may send a lady—besides her husband was a very capable member of this body."

That is rule Number 22 in a code of behavior Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, has written for Congressmen.

Of course, Mr. Patrick is guilty of overstating the case. Actually only five of the nine women in Congress today succeeded their husbands.

Latest in the husband-to-widow succession is Mrs. Katherine Edgar Byron, Maryland's newly elected Congresswoman. Others who originally followed their husbands into Congress are Senator Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts and Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

Win Seats at Elections

Yet strangely enough, not one of these sits in Congress today by appointment. Senator Caraway has been re-elected twice in her own right. Mrs. Rogers is serving her eighth term. Mrs. Bolton and Mrs Smith both went before their constituents last November and received votes of confidence for services rendered as their husband's successors.

Nor did Mrs. Byron have her seat handed to her on a silver platter. In a district traditionally closely divided between Republicans and Democrats, she won in a tight race over her male opponent. Here was no shy-violet campaign. After her husband's fatal airplane crash last winter, she tossed her hat in the rig and drafted the family orchestra made up of her five sons to help win votes.

It is not women like these of whom critics usually are thinking when they protest against the selection of widows to fill congressional seats. The objectionable kind of feminine legislator is the woman who consents to take her husband's seat at the request of politicians who have become deadlocked in the choice of a successor. When the time comes for an election, she gracefully bows herself out of the picture in accordance with instructions from party bosses. Her record in Congress is nil; she was a stop-gap, nothing more.

None in That Class

There have been numerous appointments of the latter type to Congress since women obtained the vote, but none of the women in Congress today can be put in that class.

Any woman who is concerned enough for the welfare of her constituency to want to represent it at all, should be willing to fight for the privilege in an election.

Yes, Mr. Patrick, women are sometimes sent to Congress through sentiment or political strategy in which they have no part, but it doesn't keep them there.

The Nazi Blitzkrieg Comes to Historic West Point

Military Academy puts full emphasis on modern methods employed in world struggle.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10—Despite their newsreel popularity, those handsome regimental dress parades are almost extinct at the United States Military Academy here. And visitors motoring through West Point's trim drives along the Hudson cliff-side now see signs of busy finishing touches and preparations for intensive summer training.

The reason, as may be imagined, lies in Europe, where blitzkrieg armies have rolled across Flanders and France, marched down the Balkans and landed by parachute in Crete, unleashing new weapons and new techniques of military warfare.

To meet this sudden explosion of the historic rules of attack and defense, and to build the vital nucleus of United States Army staffs in such manner that America, if need be, could match blitzkrieg with blitzkrieg, West Point has been vigorously modernizing its program.

The day of graduation this year, June 11, the new First Class will trek to Langley Field, Va., and Fort Benning, Ga. At Langley the men will receive practical instruction in air corps operations and tactics. At Fort Benning they will spend a week studying the work of the infantry and infantry school, tanks, parachute battalions and armored divisions.

Fort Benning, officers at the Academy tell you, has "got everything"—with an armored division and a parachute battalion based there. These two trips are only a portion of the eight scheduled, which, in turn, are merely the sector of the revamped program.

Critics Answered

Critics recently have suggested that West Point might be wasting too much time on cavalry when mechanized units had superseded the horse. They have wondered if the Cadets were concentrating too much on drills and parades and too little on aviation and tanks. Congressmen have asked whether the courses might not be shortened to three, or even two, years.

To give answer to the critics, West Point officers list the changes, point by point, in the present curriculum. But first they show you briefly certain pamphlets marked "confidential," containing the latest information on the situation abroad. These, if anything, indicate the objectives of the new training. They contain the reports sent back by United States military attaches and observers overseas, dealing with the wars and techniques they have seen. One pamphlet may discuss tank strategy, another anti-aircraft gunnery. Another may go into the whole German strategy that preceded the break-through at Sedan and the debacle of France.

New pamphlets are constantly forthcoming. Through a continual flow of them, and by personal report, the professors at the United States Military Academy have been, and still are, absorbing the new strategies of mechanized war. Then they are taking these techniques into their classrooms and onto the drill fields and firing ranges and teaching them—plus new American-made conclusions of their own—to the Cadets.

Many portions of the new program have been under way all winter, indeed, since before the snow settled down along the Hudson Gorge and mantled the Military Academy that was founded in 1802. Believing in personal contact, the Academy arranged throughout the winter season to have outstanding officers, many just returned from European missions, address the First Class on their observations. This group has included Col. William J. Donovan and will include Gen. Henry J. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps.

Initiative Stressed

These lectures set the new tone at West Point. Beyond them, the purely academic courses which make up 80 per cent of the winter studies, are also being changed. Because of Latin America's looming importance, Spanish has been made a two-year course, with a corresponding year's reduction in the teaching of French. Because much of the current foreign military record is being written in German, 100 selected Cadets will start a comprehensive study of the German language beginning this autumn.

To make room for additional instruction, intramural athletics have been curtailed and—critics take notice—a large amount of cavalry drills have been eliminated.

Reports of the Nazi advances in Europe have stressed how individual units, pushing unexpectedly through resistance, have relied on their own initiative to excellent advantage. West Point, where individual initiative has always been stressed, has sought to increase leadership qualities by detailing First Classmen to conduct instruction and to plan minor tactics.

Now, immediately ahead on the calendar looms the exciting trip to Langley Field and on to bristling Fort Benning, where the latest in tanks and tank obstacles, machine guns and scout cars will be ready for inspection. Then the First Class, newly-made, will hurry back to the reservation, 10 days ahead of the incoming Plebes on July 1.

The staff, headed by Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, superintendent, United States Military Academy, sees the utmost value in these trips. On the one hand, they give future officers actual experience in the branches in which they will shortly be specializing. On the other, they give the men some contact with the regular Army, the National Guard and the selectees—first step in maintaining a democratic morale.

Other Trips Planned

Other trips have included or will include: To Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, where the latest types of weapons, armored and mechanized vehicles were inspected; to Frankford Arsenal, at Philadelphia, for observation of ordnance manufacture; to Fort Hancock, N. J., for instruction in firing anti-aircraft and use of submarine mines; to Fort Dix, N. J., for observation of induction and training of selectees and to participate with the National Guardsmen and selectees in the maneuvers in Southern New Jersey.

After July 1, the Cadets will pitch into a refurbished summer program. Students at West Point receive only one regular summer vacation in their four-year course, but in ordinary times a summer day's drill is over at noontime, and in the afternoon the boys could relax and go swimming. This year, however, the afternoons will be devoted to tactical work, maneuvers and range firing.

Since range firing requires plenty of room, West Point has been engaged in a program of land purchase for several years. The increased area now amounts to 1,500 acres, with more to be added. Next year it will be possible to fire field artillery on the West Point range; this year the men will cross Bear Mountain Bridge to Camp Smith for target practice.

Without leaving the reservation, however, Uncle Sam's future officers are able to study and work the latest equipment that American plants and arsenals are turning out. Usually when a new tank or gun comes off the assembly line, one or two are shipped to West Point. The equipment on hand today includes the new 37 mm. anti-aircraft gun, the 37 mm. anti-tank gun, the 75 mm. anti-aircraft gun, 81 mm. mortars, Garand rifles, new tanks and squad cars.

Four Years Favored

West Point, of course, by no means turns out all of the officers which staff the United States Army. Of the 12,000 men graduated by the Academy since 1802, over 6,000 are today on active duty or on the Army's active list. There are, however, 100,000 reserve officers available in the entire Army, according to Lieut. Col. Meade Wildrick, Public Relations Officer at the Academy.

Because West Point does contribute only a small percentage of Army officers, officials maintain that shortening the Academy courses to three years would produce, in the present emergency, only a few additional officers, and that such officers would not have the necessary education to meet the demands of a modern army.

Colonel Wildrick recalls General Pershing's words when he declared in 1920 that a shortening of courses would gradually raise entrance requirements until only men having one or two years of college would be allowed to enter—thus curtailing democratic standards which had permitted men to enter from many walks of life.

The West Point staff, by and large, would prefer to keep the present four-year course, meanwhile building the new, alert program. With this program under way, the staff members believe they are keeping pace with the newest steel-armored techniques of winning wars, molding a vigorously-trained group who will enter the officer corps well fitted to meet the requirements of the new American Army.

Wide World

West Point Puts Aside Its Dress Uniform

Top: The color and pageantry of the dress parade at West Point is almost a thing of the past now as the United States Military Academy puts all its emphasis on modern methods of warfare. Next row, left: West Pointers operate a 3-inch antiaircraft gun. Center: The cadets get instruction in the operation of a 60-inch antiaircraft searchlight. Right: More instruction in antiaircraft guns. Third row: Future officers operate a 155 mm. gun. Bottom: West Pointers use a stereoscopic height finder which is used to sight aircraft.

Ma-neu-ver

NEWS ITEM:- CAMP FORREST, TENN. - SAFETY PIN SHORTAGE BRINGS U.S. ARMY CRISIS. TROOPS CANVASS LOCAL CITIZENS.
BLUE ARMY
FOR MONTHS WE'VE TRAINED 80,000 MEN FOR JUST THESE MANEUVERS - NOW WE HAVE TO CALL IT OFF
- AND ALL BECAUSE WE CAN'T FIND ENOUGH PINS TO FASTEN ON OUR BLUE AND WHITE HAT BANDS
WHITE ARMY
MAPS
WELL, DID YOU MEN LOCATE ANY SAFETY PINS?
YES, BUT THE OWNER WOULDN'T GIVE THEM UP
BULLETIN ALL MANEUVERS POSTPONED UNTIL SUPPLY OF SAFETY PINS ARE FOUND
WHO DRAFTED MY SAFETY PINS?
L.F. VAN DELM

By a Staff Artist

Bryn Mawr to Train Red Cross Nurses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a step towards increasing the Nation's supply of registered nurses, the American Red Cross this summer will sponsor a training course for nurses, Miss Mary Beard, Director Red Cross Nursing Service, announced. The course, the first during the present emergency, will be operated in collaboration with Bryn Mawr College and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Two hundred college graduates will be trained as nurses in a shorter time than the usual 36 months. The course will be held at Bryn Mawr College, from June 26 to Sept. 13. A fee of $100 per student, covering tuition, board and lodging, will be charged. A medical examination fee of $5 will also be charged. Applications for enrollment in the camp should be addressed to the Red Cross Nurses' Training Camp for College Graduates, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Senior Golfers of New England Gather at Woodland for Annual Two-Day Tourney

Members in Six Divisions Play for Numerous Prizes

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting and thoroughly enjoyable events of the local golf season began today and will continue through tomorrow as the New England senior golfers gathered at Woodland for their 20th annual tournament, annual meeting, and dinner.

If the entry list of former years is any criterion, a group of 125 men will be on hand during the two-day session to play for the title won last year by Larry Dowling, the Manchester, N. H., veteran who in earlier days was a three-time Granite State champion.

As usual, play will be in six classes. There will be the special nine-hole tournament for Gold Star members more than 80 years of age, a class which now includes 14 members, not all of whom will play in the tournament. All other classes play the full 18 holes, with divisions as follows: Class AA, 75-79; Class A, 70-74; Class B, 65-69; Class C, 60-69; and Class D, 58-59. Dowling, who was played in the tournament for the first time last year, is in Class D.

New Record

In taking the New England seniors' championship last summer, Dowling set a new tournament record of 72 on his first 18 holes, breaking the former record of 73 set by Parker W. Whittemore in winning the 1937 championship. The New Hampshire veteran slipped to a 79 on his second round, but his total of 151 was good enough to win the title by four strokes over John H. Nichols of Weston, and tie the tournament record held by Whittemore.

As the clan gathered at the Auburndale course this morning, it was agreed that the greatest challenge for Dowling's crown would come from a group of five former champions, all capable of turning in two successive low rounds. This quintet included Whittemore, Nichols, Charles E. Mason, James B. Hollis, and R. W. Brown.

In addition to the tournament proper, there will be a putting contest, 18 holes each day. There will be five prizes in each class, except in the Gold Star and AA groups. The annual meeting, dinner, and entertainment will be held in the clubhouse tonight, with President William F. Garcelon presiding.

* * *

The N. E. Senior Golfers' Association is proud of its Gold Star Class members, each of whom is presented with a handsome jewelled barge and is relieved of all further payments of annual dues. Members of this class are as follows: Albert H. Beal, Woodland; Charles B. Davis, The Country Club; W. E. Dempster, Rhode Island; Henry T. G. Dyson; Dr. W. G. Kendall, Wollaston; J. H. McAlman, Winchester; Frank B. McQuesten, Tedesco; Julius Mathews, Woodland; W. H. Metz, Brae Burn; Walter B. Perkins, Vesper; H. B. Richmond, Woodland, John Shepard, Jr., Stockbridge; Frederick W. Shontell, Manchester; and A. J. Wellington, Woodland.

* * *

The 36-hole total of 131 posted by Jim Gantz, Concord, N. H., pro, and his two amateur partners on Sunday, was good enough to stand through yesterday's firing and win low gross in the $500 metropolitan style pro-amateur tournament at Toy Town Tavern. Gantz had a 62-69 with Bob Fallon, New Hampshire junior champion, and a 65-66 with John Crosby. Gantz pocketed the money for low gross while his two partners divided the silverware.

* * *

In the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at South Shore yesterday, Cliff Keane of the Globe won Class A with a 77-76. Al Kalishes of the Herald won Class B with his reduced 92.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club is a busy place this week. In progress now are the State interscholastic golf championships, with Salem and Arlington meeting in the final round today. Yesterday Salem ousted New Bedford, while Arlington defeated Dedham. Tomorrow the W. G. A. will stage an open mixed foursomes event, with selected drives and alternate shots to be played at one-half the combined handicaps. And on Saturday the club will dedicate its newly enlarged course of 6,250 yards, par 72, with a member-guest tournament. In the featured foursome Saturday, Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Mayor Goddard of Newton, and President Bob Worden of Commonwealth will be out to make some sort of record. Guests invited to the festivities include President Mel Merritt of the M. G. A., presidents of clubs in the metropolitan area, and golf and sports editors of the local newspapers.

* * *

Massachusetts had six outstanding golfers competing in the women's eastern championship at Westchester Country Club today: Deborah Verry, State champion; Mrs. H. Warren Beard, former State and eastern champion; Mrs. E. H. Baker, six-times former State champion; Mrs. John Grew, another former Massachusetts title-holder; Mrs. John Goodrich; and Mrs. George Adelman. The tournament is a 54-hole medal-play affair.

Play for Charity Here Tomorrow

Wide World

Fred Perry, left, and Don Budge are among the top-notch tennis professionals who will appear at Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Others include Alice Marble, Mary Hardwick, Bill Tilden, Lester Stoefen, and Vinnie Richards. They all add up to the greatest gathering of tennis stars on a single court for exhibition matches. Everyone connected with the affair—players, referees, musicians, and ushers—will give their services free. The festivities open at noon, with the first matches scheduled at 1 o'clock.

Braves Hitting as Reds Arrive for Three Games

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel's Braves were hitting the ball as they opened a three-game series with the Cincinnati Reds this afternoon, and judging by recent events at Ebbets Field, it is just as well. The defending world titleholders were rolling when they reached the Hub, having recently taken three straight from the Brooklyn Dodgers and knocked that ambitious crew out of first place. Critics are now admitting that perhaps, after all, Bill McKechnie will challenge the Cardinals and Dodgers for the pennant.

With Texas Gene Moore and little Lloyd Waner setting the pace, the Boston offense rose to new heights before the Chicago Cubs picked up their bats and headed for the Polo Grounds and a series with the Giants. The local National Leaguers pounded out 12 hits in the second half of the Sunday double-header with the Bruins and increased this output to 14 in the series final yesterday. Stengel's future, therefore, would seem to rest with his pitchers.

Lloyd Waner Up

The younger Waner, picked up early last month in a trade for Nick Strincevich, has exceeded Stengel's fondest expectations. This morning Lloyd's batting average was a neat .429, having swelled again yesterday when he made three singles in five official tries. Handicapped for a few days by a shoulder injury, he once again is the great all-around center fielder who starred with the Pirates for so many years.

Stopped at the start of the Chicago series, Moore is now in another one of his hitting streaks. Against the Cardinals and Pirates, Gene lifted his figure to .319, going at an .846 pace for four days. Facing Charley Root yesterday he added his third and fourth home runs and batted in three mates. Apparently he wasn't fooling a while back when he predicted 1941 would be his best year in the batter's box. At least, no one can dispute this confidence at the moment.

The Boston pitching turned sour yesterday, although the entire staff can hardly be judged by a single afternoon. Stengel played a hunch and started Tom Earley, but the Roxbury boy showed signs of inactivity. Neither Frank Lamanna, Jim Tobin nor Joe Sullivan, who following him to the rubber, could silence the Chicago attack. Lamanna had one of his rare bad relief days. He pitched to only two batters, one of them walking and the other hitting.

However, with Dick Errickson looking better as the season progresses, and Art Johnson and Al Javery getting more poise with each appearance on the rubber, the Braves' pitching picture is much more encouraging today than it was a month ago. And now that the offense has shown signs of awakening, the hurlers should have more confidence.

The Cub final marked the end of Eddie Miller's batting slump. For six straight days the shortstop couldn't buy a base hit. He picked up one out of five in the second game Sunday, but it wasn't until yesterday that he again looked like the leading short fielder in the National League. He got two out of four and handled the ball flawlessly. Sibby Sisti, too, has helped make the Boston attack more dangerous. He hit .353 against the Cubs and may soon get his 1941 average within range of .300. His great speed is an asset.

Twin Play Lead

By making a pair of double plays yesterday, one of them unassisted by Buddy Hassett at first base, the Braves held their twin play leadership of the National League. They had 56 early today, one up on the Cardinals. The Phillies, of all people, were third with 51. That Philadelphia infield is a lot better than most critics give it credit for being. The Reds were far behind their 1940 output with 43.

When they swept that three-game series at Brooklyn, the Reds climbed back to the .500 circle. This morning they were within half a game of the third-place Giants. Bill McKechnie was all smiles as he reached the Hub. He has taken three out of four from the Braves this spring, all three in succession.

Third-Seeded

By a Staff Photographer

Helen Pedersen Rihbany

Mrs. Rihbany of Boston kept pace with second-seeded Hope Knowles yesterday in the Pennsylvania and Eastern State tennis tournament at the Merion Cricket Club, near Philadelphia.

Hope Knowles Awaits Action By Miss Jacobs

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Second-seeded Hope Knowles pulled up in the third round of the Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's tennis championship at Merion Cricket Club today to await initial action by defending titlist Helen Hull Jacobs.

Drawing a bye in the first round, Miss Jacobs faced her first competition in the second stanza against Peggy Welsh, Philadelphia junior champion who also advanced without lifting a racket.

Regarded as a "comer," Miss Knowles showed her power by yielding only six games to two opponents. The Philadelphian, ranked tenth nationally, defeated Sue Peterson, Cynwyd, Pa., 6—0, 6—1, and Anne Parry, Germantown, Pa., 6—2, 6—3.

Keeping pace with her in early matches were third-seeded Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Boston; Barbara Strobhar, Madge "Bunny" Harshaw, Cecilia Riegel and Cecile Bowes and Mrs. John W. Clegg, all Philadelphians. Barbara Nields, Cleveland, seeded fourth, was unable to compete.

Princeton Moves Into Lead In College Baseball League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Princeton	8	3	.727
Cornell	7	3	.700
Dartmouth	6	4	.600
Yale	5	4	.556
Harvard	4	6	.400
Pennsylvania	4	8	.333
Columbia	3	9	.250

Last Week's Results

Princeton 5, Yale 4 (12 innings).

Remaining Games

June 13—Dartmouth at Cornell.
June 14—Cornell at Dartmouth; Yale at Princeton.
June 17—Harvard at Yale.
June 18—Yale at Harvard.

Princeton took possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League last Saturday when Sophomore Roy Talcott pitched the Orange and Black to a 5-4 decision over Yale in 12 hard-fought innings. The undefeated Tiger hurling ace thus gained his seventh league victory, three of which have gone to extra innings, and his 11th win of the season.

Talcott gave up but eight hits while his teammates were collecting 10 from the offerings of Yale's star lefthander, Ted Harrison. The 12-inning Tiger victory was marked by several fielding gems, by four outfield assists, two of which figured in double plays, and by Eli Captain Joe Wood's 10 putouts and two assists in left field.

Winning from Yale, the Princeton team strengthened its bid for Nassau's first championship in the history of the league. However, with only five games remaining there are several possibilities for the final tournament outcome. Princeton and Cornell are potential clear winners; or, they may tie with nine wins and three losses or with eight wins and four losses. Also possible is a three-way tie, at eight wins and four losses, involving Princeton, Yale, and either Cornell or Dartmouth. To gain an undisputed win Princeton will have to stop Yale on Saturday while Cornell loses one of her successive-day games to Dartmouth on Friday or Saturday. In order to repeat last year's championship, Cornell needs to win both its Friday and Saturday games from Dartmouth while Princeton is losing to Yale. A tie for the lead is the best either Yale or Dartmouth can do.

The Tigers continue to hold the lead in team fielding but have dropped behind Pennsylvania and Cornell in team hitting.

Stan Pearson, Nassau Captain and second baseman, still leads the field in individual slugging, even though his average fell from .455 to .421 when he collected only one for five against Harrison. Close behind Pearson is Pennsylvania's George Hain who can boast a final average of .419. Yale's Howie Kaye, leader for most of the season, is in third place with an even .400 average.

Team Batting

College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Penn.	12	385	52	104	.270
Cornell	10	312	55	84	.269
Princeton	11	389	59	104	.267
Yale	8	309	39	82	.265
Dartmouth	10	306	47	74	.242
Harvard	10	303	42	71	.234
Columbia	12	419	59	96	.229

Team Fielding

College	G	PO	A	E	P.C.
Princeton	11	306	161	23	.9531
Dartmouth	10	256	107	18	.9527
Cornell	10	245	103	20	.946
Columbia	12	323	160	28	.945
Yale	9	246	76	19	.9442
Penn.	12	302	152	27	.9439
Harvard	10	244	122	28	.929

Individual Batting

(20 or More At Bats)

Name and Col.	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Pearson, Princet'n	10	38	9	16	.421
Hain, Penn.	11	31	10	13	.419
Kaye, Yale	9	30	6	12	.400
Baldwin, Princeton	5	20	1	8	.400
MacCoy, Princeton	9	38	9	15	.395
Orr, Dartmouth	10	33	12	13	.394
Stillman, Cornell	10	41	7	16	.390
Reagan, Penn.	12	47	12	18	.383
Stackhouse, Penn.	12	30	3	11	.367
Kowslowski, Dart.	8	24	1	8	.333
Plumer, Princeton	11	47	9	15	.319
Keyes, Harvard	9	36	6	11	.306
Pill, Columbia	12	49	12	15	.306
Finneran, Cornell	10	33	5	10	.303
Jones, Dartmouth	10	33	8	10	.303
Kuczynski, Penn.	10	33	4	10	.303

Pitching Records

(One or More Decisions)

Name and College	G	W	L	P.C.
Talcott, Princeton	7	7	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	6	3	0	1.000
Ames, Yale	3	1	0	1.000
Jenkins, Cornell	3	1	0	1.000
Lendo, Dartmouth	1	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	8	5	1	.833
Waldstein, Harvard	7	4	2	.667
Beinstein, Penn.	8	2	1	.667
Harrison, Yale	9	4	4	.500
Caputo, Penn.	7	2	2	.500
Lindgren, Columbia	8	3	4	.429
Gray, Dartmouth	6	2	4	.333
Smith, Cornell	3	1	2	.333
Carmichael, Princeton	4	1	3	.250

Brown to Visit Soldiers Field

Brown's baseball team, which defeated Harvard 9-4 at Providence on May 30, comes to Boston for a return game tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Soldiers Field.

Capt. Walt Jusczyk is expected to hurl again for the Bruins. In the last encounter against the Crimson, he struck out ten and yielded only eight scattered hits. Brown has lost only one in their last seven games, 2-1 to Boston College last Saturday. Juszczyk was on the mound and limited the heavy hitting B. C. team to six hits, striking out nine. Notable Brown victories this spring have been over Dartmouth, Providence College twice, Tufts twice, Army, and Rhode Island State.

Coach Kelleher will start Ernie Savignano, catcher; Jack Marsolini, first; Henry Gossler, second; Bill Sheehan, short; Maurice Carroll, third; Ed Wilks, left field; Don McKone, centerfield; and Bob Tourigney, right field. Herb Ginsberg may see some service as a pitcher.

Coach Stahl will use either Charlie Brackett or Burgy Ayres on the mound. The Crimson was very weak at bat in their last game, a 7-1 defeat by Holy Cross on Saturday. The lineup for Harvard will be Bob Regan, catcher; Bill Tully, first; Bart Harvey, second; Captain Fred Keyes or Art Scully, short; Jay Gleason, third; Lou Clay, left field; Ed Buckley, centerfield; and either Ayres or Bill Parsons, right field. Keyes has been on the injured list and may not be ready.

Two Penn Athletes Win Sixth Varsity P's in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—Francis X. Reagan, football and baseball star, and Anthony Caputo, basketball and baseball player, were awarded their sixth University of Pennsylvania varsity letter in three years at a meeting of the awards committee, H. Jamison Swarts, chairman, announced yesterday.

Both athletes are among the 208 varsity, junior varsity and freshman team members to receive either varsity, junior varsity or freshman awards. The number is nine less than the total of last year. Twelve managers also received varsity awards.

Reagan, who joins the Marine Corps on Oct. 1, and Caputo, who starts in the Officers School of the same organization the first of next month, are among the 15 players who received their varsity letter as members of the baseball team.

Members of the varsity track team which won the Heptagonal games championship were awarded gold track shoes in addition to their letters.

Representing 10 states, the athletes include 111 who received freshman numerals, 10 who were awarded junior varsity insignia, and 87 who received the varsity "P" either five or seven inch.

Two letter athletes in the group include in addition to Reagan and Caputo, Edward Allen, John B. Cohen, Paxson Gifford, John M. Welsh, and Paul Wexler, football and track; Charles Robertson, 150 pound football and track; John H. Craemer, lacrosse and football; Melvin Walkowsky, and J. Curtis Rackett, lacrosse and 150 pound football; Arnold Beinstein, basketball and baseball; Eugene Davis, Bernard Kuczynski and Walter Wiesmiller, football and baseball; Robert W. Partridge, soccer and baseball, and Robert E. Walton, 150 pound crew and swimming.

The varsity awards were divided as follows: Crew—13 "7" inch, 10 "5" inch, to 150 pound oarsmen, and 10 "5" inch, with crossed oar, to junior varsity: Track—21 "7" inch; Lacrosse—15 "5" inch; Baseball—15 "7" inch; Golf—7 "5" inch, and Tennis—6 "5" inch.

The freshman awards include 47 to crew, 19 to track, 15 to baseball, 14 to lacrosse, and eight each to tennis and golf.

M. I. T. Sailors Break Even With McGill U.

MONTREAL, June 10 (CP)—A four-man sailing team from Massachusetts Institute of Technology broke even with McGill University of Lake St. Louis Sunday. A high wind prevented the final heat from being sailed.

Sports Roundup

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 10—Dark days are ahead for minor league ball clubs, one way or another . . . The Atlanta Crackers tried playing daylight ball just to see how things would turn out in case they have to give up the floodlights—and the crowds fell off so badly that President Earl Mann is wondering whatever became of the fans who used to watch afternoon games . . . Although Clark Griffith and some of the other American League moguls are talking about the waiver rule, you can feel sure there won't be any change made at the summer meetings.

* * *

You can't keep a gopher from talking football. Perry Dodson went down to Fort Worth to cover the open for the St. Paul Dispatch and first thing the boys around the press tent heard was Perry asking what they knew about the rumors that Minnesota was dickering with a Southwest Conference school for a game or two . . . On three consecutive rounds at the Rolling Knolls Club recently Henry Hebling, Fort Smith (Ark.) pro, drove the 300-yard green on the sixth hole and sank his putt for an eagle . . . Tuffy Leemans, the N. Y. football Giants halfback, has given up playing softball this season.

* * *

Reports say N. C. State has so much football material it will take coaches working in relays to get through the freshmen alone . . . And Camp Haan at Riverside, Calif., claims it has three gridiron sharpshooters with the anti-aircraft forces—Norm Duncan of U. C. L. A., Hal Van Every of Minnesota, and Tony Mazziota of Notre Dame.

* * *

Fred Perry: "I don't want to tear down the game that built me up, but everyone knows the cost of an amateur tennis tourney. It's $1,400. The top three players have a certain price, the next three another price, and so on. Why, it's like a laundry list . . . Which may explain why Don Budge, Frank Shields, Sidney Wood, etc., tackled the laundry business as a sideline.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

National League

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at New York (2).
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (night).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night.)

American League

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

Springfield Elects Two

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—George Linck of Scotia, N. Y., and Roy Lang of Concord, N. H., have been elected co-captains of the Springfield College track team. Both are juniors. Linck is a weight man and Lang a middle distance runner.

Middlebury Elects Four '42 Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 10—Captains of Middlebury College's 1942 varsity baseball, track, tennis, and golf teams were elected here yesterday, and letters awarded to 40 athletes by the Athletic Council. Edward M. Yeomans, Canton, Mass., was elected baseball captain; John F. Bates, New Britain, Conn., outdoor track captain; Robert S. Maxwell, Rochester, N. Y., captain of the netmen, and Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass., captain of the golf team.

Led by Capt. John Crawford, Wollaston, Mass., the Panther tennis team captured its third consecutive state title this season.

Recipients of letters awards:

Baseball—Samuel J. Bertuzzi, Oneonta, N. Y., and Harry R. Van Gaasbeck, Chemung, N. Y., co-captains; Edward H. Yeomans, Canton, Mass.; Robert R. Sheehan, Newport, Vt.; Stephen H. Arnold, Waverly, N. Y.; Gordon Hawes, Melrose, Mass.; Thomas H. Turner, Easthampton, Mass.; John S. Prukop, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward E. Shea, Hartford, Conn.; Marshall S. Eakeley, Oneonta, N. Y.; Harold O. Skinner, Fultonville, N. Y.; George F. Wiemann, Newtown, Conn.; Burchard M. Day, Westfield, N. J.; Clifford W. Fulton, New Rochelle, N. Y. (mgr.).

Track—Capt. John Hicks, Elmsford, N. Y.; John F. Bates, New Britain, Conn.; Frederick G. Butler, Middletown, N. Y.; Robert G. Gale, Stowe, Vt.; John Lundrigan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Richard S. Moorehouse, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Arthur Rasmussen, Jr., Harisdale, N. Y.; Martin S. Wittlin, Freeport, N. Y.; Harold H. Hollister, Rye, N. Y.; Harold P. Parker, Auburndale, Mass.; David T. Stebbins, Athens, Vt.; Dwight F. Smith, Stowe, Vt. (mgr.).

Tennis—Capt. John Crawford, Wollaston, Mass.; Robert Maxwell, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas A. Macdonald, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Lewis Haines, Fairfield, N. J.; Charles Proctor, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.; Charles Baird, Wantagh, N. Y.; Harold W. Melvin, Milton, Mass.; William Green, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y. (mgr.).

Golf—Capt. Donald E. Chapman, Fairfield, Conn.; Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass.; Sanford P. Young, Essex, Mass.; Floyd K. Diefendorf, Syracuse, N. Y.; David K. Smith, Pittsford, Vt. (mgr.).

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
L. Waner	49	8	21	0	5	.429
Cooney	129	16	41	0	8	.318
Moore	159	22	49	4	15	.308
Rowell	182	22	50	3	15	.275
Hassett	50	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	0	3	.255
Sisti	114	13	27	1	10	.237
Miller	176	20	41	3	20	.233
Dahlgren	147	18	33	6	28	.224
Ross	10	1	2	0	1	.200
Berres	85	7	16	0	6	.188
West	140	19	25	6	24	.179
P. Waner	63	2	11	0	4	.169
Manno	18	1	3	0	4	.167
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	149	46	62	10	36	.416
Cronin	168	37	60	4	34	.357
Di Maggio	187	46	64	1	16	.342
Tabor	130	19	45	7	36	.300
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Fox	68	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	164	36	43	8	42	.262
Peacock	71	9	17	0	11	.239
Pytlak	115	11	27	0	12	.235
Newsome	86	6	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Finney	160	24	31	1	14	.194
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Root 100 Behind Grove

Briefs . . . Charley Root's victory yesterday was the 197th of his career . . . He is exactly 100 behind Lefty Grove . . . The Red Sox won their exhibition at Indianapolis by a football score, 23 to 14 . . . Even Moe Berg made four hits . . . The Red Sox play tonight at St. Louis . . . It will probably be Mickey Harris against Denny Galehouse . . . Mickey in succession has turned in a two-hitter over the Yankees and a six-hitter with the Indians . . . The Red Sox have a slight percentage edge on the Yankees and White Sox, but all three are within four games of the pace-setting Clevelands.

* * *

The Cubs have taken five out of seven from the Braves . . . The Cardinals hold a six-to-two edge over the Giants . . . At this point, the Cards look like a more consistent ball club than the Dodgers, but the race has a long way to run . . . The Redbirds, more than any other club in the National League, are hard to stop once they get rolling . . . They can run and continually take that extra base in the clutch . . . Ted Williams remains the only "regular" .400 hitter in the majors . . . If Lloyd Waner keeps playing, he will soon have a "regular" rating . . . Bucky Walters will probably pitch against the Braves tomorrow or Thursday.

Women's Eastern

RYE, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—A field of more than 70, including most of the leading women golfers from Boston to Baltimore, started play today in the 54-hole medal play championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association at the Westchester Country Club.

Grace Amory, who won the title last year, was not to be on hand to defend it, but the field included Mrs. Charles Leichner, recent winner of the women's Metropolitan title; Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., former Met champion; Jean Bauer of Providence; Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, and Gail Wild of Short Hills, N. J., as well as other prominent players.

Local Box Score

Braves

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Sturgeon ss	5	2	3	4	2	2	1
Dalless'ndro cf	6	2	3	7	5	0	0
Nicholson rf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Novikoff rf	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Galan lf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Leiber 1b	5	2	2	3	9	0	0
Scheffing c	4	1	2	2	4	1	0
Stringer 2b	5	2	4	5	2	5	0
Root p	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	45	13	21	29	27	9	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	1	2	3	0	1	0
L. Waner cf	5	1	3	3	1	1	0
Hassett 1b	5	0	1	1	13	1	0
P. Waner lf	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	4	4	1
Miller ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	0
Moore rf	4	2	2	8	2	0	0
Masi c	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
†West	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	14	22	27	15	1

*Batted for Masi in ninth. †Batted for Sullivan in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	2	1	—13
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	— 6

Runs batted in, Dallessandro 3, Hack 2, Sturgeon 2, Scheffing 2, Nicholson, Novikoff, Stringer, Root, Moore 3, L. Waner, Hassett, P. Waner. Two-base hits, Sturgeon, Dallessandro, Leiber, Stringer, Root, Sisti, Masi. Home runs, Dallessandro, Moore 2. Stolen bases, Stringer, Earley. Double plays, Hassett (unassisted), Stringer, Sturgeon and Leiber; Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on base, Chicago 10, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Earley 2; by Lamanna, by Tobin, by Sullivan. Struck out, by Root 3, by Earley, by Sullivan. Hits, off Earley, 11 in 5 1-3 innings; off Lamanna, 1 in 0 inning; off Tobin, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Sullivan, 3 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Earley. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Barlick and Pinelli. Attendance, 1,187.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2155

Around the Hub

Entries for the June 17 College girls' invitation tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club close on June 14 at 6 p. m. . . . Additional entries may be sent to Mrs. George W. Wightman, 17 Suffolk Road, Brookline, Mass. . . . Among those already entered are: Dorothy Wightman of Smith, Helen Bernard of Cornell, Betty Thompson of Middlebury, Mercedes (Baba) Madden of Southern California, Jeanette Bricker, Sally Hitt and Margaret Maclachlen, all of Lake Erie College; Jean Howard of Sarah Lawrence and Eunice Keendy of Manhattanville.

* * *

A short-wave radiocast to England of the tennis matches scheduled at the Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow afternoon is planned. Among the group of professionals who are playing a benefit for the British War Relief Fund are Mary Hardwick and Fred Perry. Perry is now a United States citizen while Miss Hardwick is in this country as a war refugee.

N. Y. U. Athletes Honored

The Spiked Shoe Club of New York University held its annual dinner at the Breslin in New York recently. The guests of honor were Emil von Elling, track coach, and eight seniors, members of the championship outdoor I. C. 4-A track team. Minature gold track shoes were presented to the athletes.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

United States planned to send largest team—395 athletes in 19 sports—to Olympic Games at Berlin.

Crucial Games Outdraw Series at Yankee Park

NEW YORK (AP)—There has never been a sell-out crowd at Yankee stadium for a world series game, although the big park has had the S. R. O. sign out for several regular season "crucial" contests.

Vermont Elects Mott

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—E. Bertrand Mott, Jr., of Morristown, N. J., sophomore sprinter, who won the New England intercollegiate title in the 220-yard dash a few weeks ago, has been elected captain of the 1942 track team at the University of Vermont. During the past season Mott scored 83 points for Vermont.

Exeter Track Captain

EXETER, N. H.—Frederick B. Withington Jr., of Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy track team for next season. He broke the Exeter track record for the 400 yards this season and was Exeter's high scorer in the Andover meet.

In Another Streak

By a Staff Photographer

Gene Moore, Braves

Stopped in the first two games with the Chicago Cubs, the Texan broke out Sunday and yesterday with three home runs in two contests. He now has four for the year.

St. Louis Cardinals Back in National League Lead as Harry Gumbert Bests Giants

Cincinnati Again Comes From Behind to Triumph

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds are beginning to win like champions, even if they don't always look like baseball's kingpins. Taken game by game during the past couple weeks the Reds have been the beneficiaries of more fortunate victories than you could shake a bat at. But they all add up to a sudden surge that has brought the world champions eight triumphs in their past 10 games, lifting them within a half game of third place in the National League.

That is fast traveling which can't be brushed aside simply by saying they have been getting the breaks.

Batting Slump

The Reds have been in a batting slump all season. For the first five innings yesterday Hugh Casey of the Brooklyn Dodgers held them hitless. Their first single in the sixth was wasted. Then in the last three innings they made nine blows, including a home run, four doubles and a triple, coming off with a 9-7 victory and making the Dodgers yield the circuit lead to the St. Louis Cardinals who trounced the New York Giants, 5-2.

Lonnie Frey, a one-time Dodger, was the big gun in the Reds' victory, driving in four tallies with a homer in the eighth and a double in the ninth, but a two-base error by shortstop Peewee Reese in the latter inning made Cincinnati's winning runs unearned. Credit for the victory went to Joe Beggs although it was the pitching of young Elmer Riddle that captured everybody's fancy. He went on duty in the ninth, and, with the tying run on base, struck out two men in succession to end the game, after he had given a double and an intentional walk.

Gumbert Wins

The Cardinals' conquest was a double beating for the Giants because it was achieved on the four-hit hurling of Harry Gumbert, whom Bill Terry traded to St. Louis last month for Fiddler Bill McGee, along with cash and Paul Dean. Since then Gumbert has won five games for the Redbirds and McGee hasn't triumphed once for New York.

The Giants were saved from a shutout by Mel Ott, who smacked his 15th home run of the year with one on in the sixth.

One of the fine pitching performances of the day was a six-hitter by Rookie Aldon Wilkie of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who shut out the Philadelphia Phillies, 5-0. The Pirates got to Lee Grissom for a run in the fourth and finished strong against his relief for pairs of runs in the seventh and eighth.

The Chicago Cubs set off a 21-hit fireworks display at Boston to beat the Braves, 13-6, and present Charley Root the 197th victory of his career. Root coasted along, allowing 14 hits but no walks. The Cubs bunched seven of their runs in the sixth inning.

Yesterday was an open date for all American League clubs.

Los Angeles And Chicago Take Honors

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Surprising young opportunists from Los Angeles, where kegling is just becoming a major sport, and veterans from Chicago, long a stronghold of the same, shared all the laurels of the 24th annual Women's International Bowling Congress.

Los Angeles claimed three of the major titles—singles, doubles and booster team championships. Chicago, which dominated the 1940 tourney by sweeping every crown, won the coveted team and all-events honors.

3,000 See Curtain Fall

A packed gallery of more than 3,000 saw the curtain fall early this morning on the tournament, first ever held in the Far West. Belated efforts to crack the top five failed. The nearest was in doubles, where Ann Tonkavic and Helen Mirth of St. Louis rolled 1,121.

Nearly 6,000 keglerettes from 32 States, Honolulu, Panama and Canada bowled in the 26-day tourney. Cash prizes approximating $32,000 will be mailed to the leaders.

One long 1940 champion came through here. Mrs. Sally Twyford of Chicago, a grandmother, who won the singles last year, rang up a grand total of 1,799, third highest in WIBC history, to capture the all-events medal and $50.

Mrs. Huff Singles Winner

The new singles champion is Mrs. Nancy Huff, 27-year-old Los Angeles housewife, who rolled 662. Runner-up was Mrs. Twyford with 636. Mrs. Huff gets $100.

A Los Angeles pair, Mary Jane Hogan and Jo Pittenger, carried off the doubles trophy and $100 with 1,155.

Team honors, with top $300 cash award and medals, went to the Rovicks of Chicago with 2,661, who came through Saturday night to steal the championship from Los Angeles' own Grays. The Grays had 2,643.

Top booster team was one sponsored by Movie Starlet Nancy Kelly. It scored 2,273 and won a $50 booster prize.

High individual game was 277, rolled by Marion Gorman of Detroit.

Discuss Athletic Program for Army and Navy

© Harris & Ewing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Outstanding leaders in college and professional sports who are members of the subcommittee on athletics of the joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation recently met at the War Department to plan an extensive program of sports for the enlisted personnel of both services. Left to right, seated: Frederick Osborn, chairman, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation; Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, chief of morale branch, War Department, and Prof. Philip O. Badger, New York University. Back row, left to right: Elmer Layden, czar of professional football; Maj. Theodore P. Bank, charge of athletics, Morale Branch, War Department, and Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney, charge of athletics, Navy Department.

Patty Berg Has Brilliant 71 To Pace Western Qualifiers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—Patty Berg, golf professional from Minneapolis, ripped two strokes off par with a scintillating 71 yesterday to pace a field of 82 over Cincinnati Country Club's terrain in the 18-hole qualifier for the 12th annual Women's Western open championship.

The sparkling round, including four birdies and an eagle, gave the Minnesota miss a five-stroke edge for the medal.

In second place with 76 was Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., winner of the tourney in 1939 and the only former champion in the field.

Miss Jameson Third

Betty Jameson, national amateur title-holder from San Antonio, Texas, was the only other qualifier to crack 80, her 79 landing her in third place. Recent heavy rains and a steady drizzle which fell during the afternoon round made the 5,877-yard hill-and-dale course long and tough.

Miss Berg's round set a new competitive record for the layout, Mrs. Burt Weil of Cincinnati, another qualifier, having toured the course in 72 several years ago in a district meet.

Championship match play started today and will run through to Saturday's 36-hole title round.

The pairings put Miss Berg and Miss Jameson in the upper bracket, while Miss Dettweiler was in the lower half with Mrs. Weil, three-time Ohio champion, and Mrs. James D. Platt of Dayton, Ohio medal-play queen.

Miss Berg is making her second start in the tourney. Three years ago she lost an extra hole match to Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City, who sank a chip shot to oust her. Miss Berg's 71 tied the tournament record set by Mrs. Hill in 1936.

Youngest Qualifier

In the opening round, Miss Berg met Mrs. Jake Searl of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, while Miss Jameson opposed Mrs. George Wilcox of Miami, Fla. Miss Dettweiler drew Miss Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., as her opening foe.

Betty Jane Haemerle of St. Louis, 15-year-old school girl, was the youngest entrant to get into the select 32, her 87 being well up among the leaders as the wet going lifted the qualifying limit to 95 strokes.

Mrs. George (Babe Didrikson) Zaharias, the 1940 champion, is not defending her title.

Young America Lends Helping Hand in British War Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—That young America is taking an active hand in promoting British War Relief in the United States is proved by a letter received here from Dorothy Round Little, the famous British tennis star who will be coach here at the Seigniory Club this summer beginning June 23. Last week students at Lake Erie College for Women, Painesville, Ohio, turned out to witness an exhibition tennis match between Alice Marble of the United States and Mrs. Round Little, who has won Wimbledon championships five times.

Mrs. Little, who spent the spring in Randolph, N. Y., writes of the Painesville exhibition, "The balls given by Alice Marble and 'Teach' Tennant were autographed and auctioned after the game for one dollar each." So although the match was arranged on short notice, the auction with the gate proceeds brought the total receipts to $82 for "Young America Wants to Help," the junior branch of the British War Relief. "It is intended to get all colleges and schools to co-operate in the fund which will aim at helping young people overseas," writes Mrs. Little. This game was Lake Erie College's initial benefit for the fund. The exhibition game ended 6—4, 6—3 in favor of Miss Marble.

Dorothy Round Little is herself a war guest in this country. With her young son, Ian, she will remain in Canada and the United States for duration, planning after her summer of coaching at the Seigniory Club an exhibition tour in aid of the Canadian Red Cross in which she will be joined by Mary Hardwick, another noted English net star who is staying on this side of the Atlantic for duration.

Mrs. Little's first pupil is her small son. They had their first workout on the courts last week and the youngster already shows great promise. Mrs. Little has her parents and three older brothers in England, one in the army and two who are air raid wardens. Her father and mother have moved to the country.

Wood Proves Age No Barrier As He Takes National Open

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever a man lived up to his words in golf, it was Craig Wood in connection with the national open championship at Fort Worth, Texas. Three weeks to a day before the 1941 title became his, to cap the superb feat of winning both the open and the Masters' tournaments the same year, it was suggested to Wood that he be "the subject of a story under some such provocative title as, 'I can win the national open at 39.'"

"'Let's make it a little more provocative,'" was Wood's quoted rejoinder. "'I believe I will win the national open at 39.'"

Then Wood went on to dissertate on what "'nonsense'" it is to say or think a man of 39 can't win any golf tournament. That's only the half of it. Wood was quoted further as saying: "Actually I think the national open is the easiest of all golf tournaments to win—in spite of its awesome reputation. . . . In the first place, there's always somebody—and usually it's several somebodies—blowing up in the open, and generally on the final day. . . . The galleries are the biggest and wildest, and we have to play two 18-hole rounds, with barely time enough between 'em to grab a sandwich and a deep breath."

Speaking still further, he maintained the best way to win was to decide in advance on the score you think it will take to win, then shoot for that score, unmindful of what anybody else is doing. He decided that 283 was the score for him to shoot at in the tussle at Fort Worth, Texas. He even figured it out that he would be 144 at the end of 36 holes and might find himself seven shots behind the leader or leaders, meaning that he would have to go for 139 the last 36 holes.

Tied at 144

Well, he was 144 the first 36 holes. The only point in which he went astray was that 144 tied him with three others for the lead. He nevertheless set out for his 139 the last two rounds and missed by one stroke, with his two 70's. He was wrong on the "blowing up" of his chief opponent or opponents, for Densmore Shute also put on a grand finish, 72, 71, and he was one of those in the tie at 144 the first two rounds. Wood knew from past experience, i. e., his play-off with Shute for the British open title in 1933, that Shute is not the "blowing up" type.

After the last three national opens there be a lull in this talk about the youngsters taking the play from the old-timers. Wood is approaching 40 and Shute nearing 37 years. Two years ago the same pair tied for the title. Lawson Little, Jr., winner last year, is no patriarch in years, but he has been in the national golfing limelight 12 years, or since he made such a fine showing in the national amateur at Pebble Beach in 1929.

Ransom's 31

Take the first 20 finishers in last week's play at Fort Worth, or all who scored under 300 for the 72 holes, and what is found? Exactly one contestant whose name is not familiar to golf followers who keep close tabs on what goes on competitively. Henry B. Ransom, a Fort Worth pro, was the sensation of the opening round with a 31 to the turn, but a 41 home threw water on the flames. Still, Ransom kept going and his 296 landed him in a tie for 13th place. It was not merely playing at home that enabled him to do so well, for last year at Cleveland his 300 was good for a tie for 29th. John Palmer of Baden, N. C., the youngster over whom Fred Corcoran waxed enthusiastic before the open, did well, with a total of 300, for 22nd with Ralph Guldahl and Clayton Heafner.

Of the 20 who broke 300 at Fort Worth, 13 finished among the first 20 last year. Of the other seven, Denny Shute was not in that tournament; John Bulla and E. J. Harrison were disqualified, Harrison with a chance to finish high up for he was 144 the first 36 holes and 74 his third round. Bulla also had an outside chance for one of the first 20 places with 227 for his first three rounds.

Other Newcomers

That leaves only four other newcomers to this year's leading 20, as compared with last year's group. One was the aforementioned Henry Ransom; one was Paul Runyan, who slumped terribly last year, with 307; one was Herman Barron, veteran of many campaigns, and the other Harry Todd, a Texas amateur who has been a threat in several national amateurs and who this time showed the way to Dick Chapman, the present amateur titleholder; Marvin Ward and Willie Turnesa, former amateur champions.

Ed Durley, 39 years old, tied for 10th this year, just as he did last year; Gene Sarazen, 39, was eighth this year. He is one of those who have been most outspoken about the present generation being so much better than the old-timers. Abe Espinosa, 46, was only 223 for the first 54 holes last week—151 for the first 36 and then a fine 72. Came a slumping final 82 and even at that he was tied for 33d place, at 305.

Incongruous Story

The most incongruous story of the championship, in a sense, was how a good lie may have cost Denny Shute a chance for a tie with Craig Wood. On the 17th hole of the third round Shute pushed his drive into the rough. He found the ball in a perfect lie, but directly on his line was a tree. With the ball sitting up so nicely, he decided to try to play over the tree, then hit another and wound up with a seven. A five, or even possibly a 4, might have made a lot of difference, for Shute finished before Wood in the final round and the knowledge that he had a couple of strokes to spare did not hurt Wood when he boldly went after a 20-footer on the home green and sank it. The new champion putted grandly all through the tournament, so reports have it, which brings back memories of five years ago at Pinehurst when he was the most disgusted golfer imaginable, playing such grand shots from tees to greens but putting miserably.

Smith Would Teach Galleries

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10 (AP)—Golf fans, the people who pay the freight for the national open and the East Podunk invitation, are the most abused spectators in the sports entertainment field.

For the privilege of paying as much as $3.30 (top price for last week's open) they get about as fancy treatment as the man who pays his nickel in a New York subway rush hour.

The sight of stampeding galleries, breaking their necks to get in the front line, bawled out by super-officious marshals, and tripped up by gallery ropes, has become an accepted feature of any major tournament.

Popular Education

But Horton Smith, who studies golf's angles as thoroughly and as thoughtfully as he studies his own golf shots, sees no reason why any of this should be true. Horton believes a system of popular education, based on a few basic positive rules instead of the prevalent "don't," not only would be easy to carry out but would make tournament golf more enjoyable for everyone—official, player, and spectator.

"During the open at Fort Worth," said Horton, who was on his way to visit his parents in Springfield, Mo., "the galleries were handled very well. But that was an exceptional case, since there had been time for considerable preparation, and there seemed to be ample manpower. Not every tournament has those advantages.

Two Fundamentals

"But they're not essential. You can make a very good start with two fundamentals—keep the galleries outside the white lines drawn around the greens, and make them stay 10 yards back of the shortest ball when they're following a match down the fairway. If walking ahead of the match, they should stay in the rough at all times."

Horton believes the players can co-operate as much as officials or spectators in making tournaments more enjoyable.

"Walter Hagen always was extremely considerate of the galleries," he said. "He never hit the ball until the galleries were settled into place and knew what to look for. Too many of today's stars rush up, holler 'fore' or 'stand back on the right' and make their shots while half the crowd is in a panic because it doesn't know what's going on."

Principal Faults

The paying customer isn't entirely blameless, either. His principal faults, according to Horton, are:

Supplying players on the course with information or advice they don't want. "We're concentrating all the time, and the least little thing can distract us. So, if you can't do any more than just say 'howdy,' no matter how well we know you off the course, don't say anything at all."

Failure to give every player an even break. "Quite frequently you'll find an unknown youngster paired with two established stars. He should get just as fair a shake from the crowd—in other words, he should be given just as much time to make his shots, and the gallery should wait for him to putt out just as they would for the open champion."

Graham to Indianapolis

BALTIMORE (AP)—Art Graham, outfielder with the Baltimore International League club since 1939, has been sold to Indianapolis of the American Association. Graham, who is recovering from an injured shoulder, is hitting .238. In his first season here after coming from Little Rock, Graham batted .308.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	34	20	.630	
Boston	26	20	.565	4
Chicago	28	22	.560	4
New York	28	22	.560	4
Detroit	27	24	.529	5½
Philadelphia	24	26	.480	8
St. Louis	16	32	.333	15
Washington	17	34	.333	15½

Results June 9

No games scheduled.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Harry Gumbert, Cardinals—Held his former teammates, the Giants, to four hits.

Aldon Wilkie, Pirates—Scuttled Phillies on six safeties.

Lonnie Frey, Reds—Drove in four runs with homer and double against Dodgers.

Charley Root and Dom Dallessandro, Cubs—Root pitched good control-ball against Braves for 197th victory of career, with help of 21-hit assault topped by Dallessandro's home run, double and single.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 9

International League
Jersey City 3, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 4.
Only games.

American Association
Toledo 3, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 10, Minneapolis 0.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 5 (11 innings).
Only games.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Beaumont 3-1, Fort Worth 0-0.
Houston 2, Tulsa 1.
Oklahoma City 3, San Antonio 2.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 5.

Southern Association
New Orleans 2, Little Rock 0.
Knoxville at Nashville, rain.
Atlanta at Chattanooga, rain.
Only games.

Eastern League
Binghamton 7, Williamsport 0.
Scranton 9, Springfield 7.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Hartford 2.
Albany 5, Elmira 3.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .373; Slaughter, St. Louis, .350.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 41; Brown, St. Louis, and Hack, Chicago, 39.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 46; Ott, New York, 39.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 72; Brown, St. Louis, 71.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 17; Mize, St. Louis, 15.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Moore, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 15; Camilli, Brooklyn, 12.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 5.
Pitching—Blanton, Philadelphia, 5-1; Casey, Brooklyn, 7-2.
American League unchanged.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

St. Louis Attendance Low

According to advice from the middle West, the time is ripe for the big leagues to do something about the so-called St. Louis situation. The "St. Louis situation," you may or may not remember, comes up at least once a year, because it becomes increasingly apparent as the seasons fly by that the Mound City cannot support both the Browns and Cardinals. Unquestionable proof lies in the attendance figures, which have hit rock bottom again this spring.

This perennial problem child has been discussed often in the past, without definite action being taken. However, it seems quite certain that when the majors convene next December, the issue will be settled once and for all.

Slight Increase

Although in the thick of the National League flag race, the Cardinals are not drawing flies, as the ball player would say. For the first three weeks at Sportsman's Park this spring the Redbirds drew approximately 147,000 customers through the turnstiles. Over the same period a year ago they attracted about 135,000, and were never out of the second division. This slight increase is not what a contending club has a right to expect. All last season the Browns drew only 239,000 paying customers at home.

This situation has existed for a long time. The Browns have never been able to spend big checks for high priced minor leaguers, or bid for some established big league star tossed on the auction block. Richer outfits such as the Yankees, Tigers, Red Sox and Cubs always beat them to the better talent. The Cardinals have operated successfully only because Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey introduced the chain store system and have been able to sell surplus material. The other major clubs have a generous assortment of players turned loose by shrewd Rickey and his associates.

Sewell Arrives

The American League rallied to the support of the lowly Browns a couple of years ago, although the fact was not shouted by the press. In a brotherly effort to build the helpless westerners into a possible first division contender, the richer clubs passed over players. However, this system had its good points for a while, such as last season when the Brownies advanced to sixth place. But when Fred Haney failed to rally his forces as expected this spring, Luke Sewell was drafted from Cleveland to try his system.

The only solution, apparently, is the shifting of either the Cards or Browns to some other city, which isn't as simple as it sounds. A while back the National League gave Sam Breadon permission to move and Detroit was picked as the logical site. But Frank Navin, then owner of the Tigers, flatly refused, You could hardly blame him. He wanted the automobile city for his Bengals. It is understood that unofficial steps were taken to plant the Redbirds in Milwaukee or Kansas City. But, of course, the American Association clubs in those cities shouted their heads off.

Consider Site

No matter what site the majors consider for either the Browns or Cards, they will be confronted with the same protests. It would be nice if one of the St. Louis clubs could find a city of large population which does not have baseball. But you might as well look for another Ty Cobb.

It is pointed out that Brooklyn would be an ideal location for an American League team. In New York, keen rivalry exists between the Yankees and Giants. A similar situation could exist in Flatbush between the Dodgers and Browns. However, with a fellow like Larry MacPhail guarding the gates, we wonder how far the Brownies would get on an attempted invasion of Brooklyn.

Did You Know?

The batter is out if he steps from one batter's box to the other while the pitcher has his feet on the rubber, ready to deliver.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	35	16	.686	
Brooklyn	33	16	.673	1
New York	24	23	.511	9
Cincinnati	25	25	.500	9½
Chicago	22	25	.468	11
Pittsburgh	19	24	.442	12
Boston	16	29	.356	16
Philadelphia	16	32	.333	17½

Results June 9

Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago 13, Boston 6.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 0.

College Baseball

Result June 9

Holy Cross 13, Boston College 1.

Ewell Ready To Do His Bit

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 10 (AP)—Army service may suspend Barney Ewell's track career just as he is approaching his peak, but the Penn State Negro sprint champion said yesterday "I'm ready to do my duty."

Ewell, only athlete to win three I. C. 4-A titles two years in succession and defending sprint champion in the National Collegiate meet at Palo Alto, Calif., June 20-21, has been notified by his selective service board to report early next month.

"If folks think our country is in danger, I'm ready to do my duty," the Brown bullet said philosophically. "I guess that's more important than athletics."

Ewell, a junior with another year of collegiate competition ahead of him, is just coming into his own as a track star, in the opinion of his coach, Chick Werner, onetime Illinois hurdle star.

"Barney is the greatest competitor I have ever seen in track,' Werner declares enthusiastically. "With one more year of competition, I honestly believe Ewell would establish himself as the 'world's fastest human.'"

For a fellow who hasn't yet hit his peak, Ewell has done pretty well. In addition to his N. C. A. A., and I. C. 4-A sprint titles and the broad jump crown of the latter association, Barney was National A. A. U. 200-meter champion two years ago and has won indoor sprint and broad jump honors. He's been timed at 9.6 for the 100 four times this year.

Ewell will make one more appearance in addition to the N. C. A. A. meet before reporting to selective service officials. He'll seek the National A. A. U. 100 and 200-meter titles at Philadelphia June 28-29.

The A. A. U. meet offers Ewell a chance to reverse his double defeat at the hands of Harold Davis, Salina, Calif., junior college star, in last year's championships.

Walkup Suspended

TORONTO, June 10 (AP) — The Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League today suspended Pitcher Jim Walkup for refusing to report to the Memphis Club of the Southern Association. Walkup now is at his home at Havana, Ark.

Badgers' Rowing Coach

Allen W. Walz, former Manhattan College coach and a member of champion New York club crews for many years, is completing his first year as varsity crew coach of the University of Wisconsin.

Walz brought to his position as Wisconsin crew coach an impressive record which included 13 years of amateur rowing experience, both as a sculler and a sweep swinger on New York club crews, and seven years of successful coaching. In some 60 races, he came home winner in 42. He was president of the New York Amateur Rowing Association from 1936 through 1939.

The Badger coach teaches a stroke which he describes as a "mechanical stroke," patterned after that used by Steve Fairbain, famous old English crew coach. Walz states that the fundamentals of this stroke he learned from Mehroff, old-time American national champion sculler, and the technique was perfected by him through more than a decade of observation and experimentation. The stroke is essentially a short, powerful one.

Walz came to his position at Madison not exactly a stranger. As a matter of fact, he attended the University of Wisconsin during the first semester of 1930-31, but transferred to New York University at the mid-year. In his Wisconsin freshman year, he was considered as fine a first-year tackle as had ever matriculated here. Yet even then, Walz was rated as potentially a greater oarsman than football player, because of his outstanding showing as a member of crews representing the Hun Preparatory School at Princeton, N. J. He subsequently played three years as tackle on the New York varsity and was elected captain in his senior year.

Walz also taught speech courses at Manhattan College, and has had considerable radio experience.

Ace Turns Fairway Skill Into Cash for Britain

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—England's golf wizard, Henry Cotton, has turned his fairway magic into cash for Britain.

The 1934 and 1937 British open champion has raised $104,224 for the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Fund in exhibition matches last fall and this spring.

Sports in general have contributed $557,456 to the two organizations.

Handicap Golf

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—Clyde Boggs drove his tee shot 205 yards.

Then Bob Brown, next up, swatted one. It struck Boggs' ball, pushing it ahead 15 or 20 feet. Bob's drive stopped dead.

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Art North of Boston—Midweek Survey of Prospective Radio Events

Battle of Concord Used As Subject for Mural

By Dorothy Adlow

There has recently been installed in the post office of Concord, Mass., a mural painted by Charles Kaeselau under the sponsorship of the Federal Art Project.

The picture looks very well in the newly erected post office. Its subject is taken from local as well as national history. Mr. Kaeselau has portrayed a scene from the battle of the North Bridge. He has tried to compose the subject in a manner not hitherto employed. He says that he has wished to combine realism with design so that they will be mutually enhancing as they express a moment of special import.

In the ambitious desire of Federal Project artists to do their utmost by American history, few have had so dramatic a moment to illustrate. Mr. Kaeselau has not used any forced histrionics to heighten the significance; on the contrary, the earnestness and simplicity of his visualization strengthen the portrayal.

The composition is an interesting one. It uses a system of diagonals to show the British and American soldiers confronting each other at the bridge. The figures are well placed. The Colonials are seen in the foreground, their faces tense with the expectation of critical events to come. The British are seen in perspective in a decorative mass.

The depiction is illustrative, and since movement is characteristic of the theme, Mr. Kraeselau has not employed the geometric and structural design often favored by contemporary American muralists. The colors are literal, but not too stark as they might well be with uniforms and banners. The hues are nicely graded and well coordinated. In fact, the entire mural shows planning and a thoughtful adaptation of technique to thematic material.

Born in Stockholm, Sweden, Charles Kaeselau has lived in Massachusetts, where he has painted for many years and has been considered an artist of the vanguard. His pictures are in many notable American collections.

* * *

Concord Art Association

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Concord Art Association is currently on view at the Art Center, 15 Lexington Road, Concord. Included are paintings from the Guild of Boston Artists and a series of aquatints by Will Simmons. Guild luminaries have been selected to celebrate this quarter of a century landmark. There are portraits, still-lifes, landscapes. Shown are a dashing marine by Alphonse Shelton; a view of "Oyster Bay" by Ture Bengtz; a still-life by George Noyes; other still-lifes by Richard Briggs, A. R. Soyer, Mary Hazleton, Frank Benson. There is an interior, "Winter Reflection," by Marguerite Pearson, and a portrait by the late William Paxton.

The aquatints by Will Simmons are executed in color. They are charmingly made with a whimsical and even witty touch. Depicted are animals, fish, birds. The manner in which they are represented indicates that the author has a deep interest in their characteristic forms and habits.

* * *

Miss Patterson's Prints

At the Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, colored block prints by Margaret Patterson are on exhibition.

Such prints are decorative in their very nature. In making them certain limitations are imposed upon the craftsman, limitations in color, line, detail. The artist who knows how to abbreviate through abstraction can say a great deal. Miss Patterson, for example, has some landscapes which show a great receding vista, a variety of nicely graded colors, and a realistic quality of atmosphere. On the other hand, when she portrays trees at close view, she prefers to make the best of decorative effect promoted by a tracery of boughs and branches. Her still-lifes are charmingly contrived. In them the color appears translucent, like stained glass.

'Pepper Young's Family'

Cast members of the radio serial (left to right): Betty Wragge as Peg Young, Curtis Arnall as Pepper, Eunice Howard as Linda, Jean Sothern as Edie, and Laddie Seaman as Biff. Monday through Friday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15 a. m.

Wide World

Mayor La Guardia and Herbert Morrison

Four years ago the Mayor and Mr. Morrison, now British Minister of Home Security, shook hands in New York. Thursday they will be heard on the radio, conversing between London and New York. CBS-WEEI, 1:15.

A. J. Houston Interview On Air Tonight

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An interview with Andrew Jackson Houston, son of the frontiersman; Army Ordnance Day talks by high officials; talk between Mayor La Guardia of New York and Herbert Morrison, British Minister for Home Security, and a salute to modern Mexico are offered in mid-week radio programs.

Tonight

Talks:

Andrew Jackson Houston, recently appointed Senator from Texas, and son of Sam Houston will be interviewed by Edgar Guest on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

John Beale Bishop, poet, joins Huntington Cairns and Mark Van Doren in a discussion of James Joyce's autobiographical novel, "A Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man," on "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Joseph C. Harsch, formerly Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by "Defense Reporter" Fulton Lewis, Jr., on his observations during a tour of American defense manufacturing areas, MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson; Major-General Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Army Ordnance, and Brigadier Generals commanding arsenals at Springfield, Mass.; Frankford, Pa.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; Watertown, Mass., and Picatinny, N. J., will speak on an Army Ordnance Day program, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Drama:

Al Shean will be heard in a "Grand Central Station" drama, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne, co-star in the "First Nighter," production of "Builders of the Bulwark," a drama of defense work, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Wednesday

Talks:

Rep. Joshua L. Johns, (R) of Wisconsin, on "Should the United States Fight in This War?" NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:45.

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd will be guest speaker on "Danger Is My Business," MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Music:

John Boles sings excerpts from "Rio Rita" and "Rose of the Rancho"; Una Mae Carlisle, composer, vocalist, and pianist, presents her latest composition, "Walking by the River," and in addition sings "Ole Man Mose" and "Booglie Wooglie Piggy," playing her own accompaniment; Harold Stokes directs the "Summertime Revue" orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Talks:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will take part in a round-table discussion on problems facing American girls, during "The Story of Bess Johnson," NBC-WNAC, 10 a. m.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City, National Director of Civilian Defense, and Herbert Morrison, British Minister for Home Security, will hold a two-way trans-Atlantic discussion on "Morale and Civic Defense," CBS-WEEI, 6:15.

"Speaking of Liberty" will originate in New York, where Rex Stout will interview Max Eastman, author, critic, and lecturer, in "The Question Free Men Face," NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30.

Special Program:

"Good Neighbors" salutes modern Mexico with a program featuring a talk by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador to the United States; a band playing fiesta numbers of Mexico; and the NBC Orchestra conducted by Dr. Frank Black, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Brasher's Bird Collection At the Berkshire Festival

During the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, Mass., (July 31-Aug. 17) there will be an extensive exhibition of Rex Brasher's monumental collection of "Birds and Trees of North America." Mr. Brasher's home is in Chickadee Valley, Kent, Conn.

A number of original paintings will be shown in the Berkshire Museum at Pittsfield, while at the Pleasant Valley Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary in Lenox, and at the Lenox Library, several hundred prints from the limited edition will be on display.

This public display will be the first since the original showing in 1938 by the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C. The original collection of 874 paintings, a complete pictorial representation of North American birds (90 per cent of which are life-size) is now being considered for purchase by the State of Connecticut.

When the exhibition was held in Washington, thousands visited the show. As a result, the British Museum, as well as other museums in Europe, arranged for similar showings, but the war interfered.

* * *

Mr. Brasher has lived for the past thirty years in a farmhouse near Kent, Conn., where the bulk of his work has been done. He is a native of Brooklyn, but he has been all over America and probably has prowled more American swamps, woodlands and upland brush patches than any other man alive. His field sketches run into the hundreds of thousands and his notes are numbered by the ream.

His interest in birds goes back as far as he can remember. His father, Philip Brasher, was a Wall Street broker whose hobby was ornithology and taxidermy. He assembled one of the finest collections of mounted birds of his time and left it to Yale University. Unfortunately, it was destroyed there by fire before young Rex had a chance to study it. The elder Brasher passed on when Rex was 10, and since the family fortune had already been lost the boy had to leave school and go to work. When he was 15, he learned copper engraving at Tiffany's and soon afterward tried photo-engraving for newspapers.

But more and more young Brasher turned to the outdoors. He wrote nature articles for the New York newspapers and began making rough sketches of the birds he saw on his rambles. He completed his first bird painting, a picture of a brown thrasher, when he was about 20. Then, without taking much account of the work involved, he decided that some day he would paint all the American birds.

The next 15 years were spent roaming all over the continent, sketching birds and working just enough to earn a living. He spent three years with the Gloucester fishing fleet, serving as a crew member and sketching sea birds in his spare time. He labored in the wheat fields, as a carpenter, on the roads. And once he bought a small sloop and made a leisurely sketching trip all the way down the Atlantic coast.

By 1900 the young artist had finished almost 500 of his projected bird paintings—more than Audubon's complete work. Then a book was published with the bird pictures of Louis Agassiz Feurtes, rated close behind Audubon. Brasher leafed through the book. "Then I took a long, sober look at my own pictures, and the whole lot of them went into the furnace. Fuertes had caught the spirit of birds as well as their form."

Mr. Brasher started over. For five years he worked at the job, thinking he was getting somewhere. But in 1905 he discovered a new technique of rendering the color of the feathers by putting in the shadows first. Again he took a long, sober look. And again he built a fire of his paintings. Only about a dozen of the 500 pictures were saved.

A third time the series began to grow; and this time the painter was satisfied. Now he was settled in the house near Kent, and he worked 15 hours a day. He now was doing what he wanted to do. And he kept on doing it until the project was completed in May, 1928. Mr. Brasher had turned out, to his own satisfaction, 874 paintings in which he showed in detail 1,201 species and subspecies of birds and all the species of American trees. The trees and shrubbery were background, but done in such detail that when the series was completed, Mr. Brasher called it "Birds and Trees of North America."

Tonight at the Pops

"Schechenyi Indule," March... Fahrbach
Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" ... Glinka
"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen" ... Arranged by Jacchia
"Bolero" ... Ravel
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem ... Saint-Saëns
Pianoforte Concerto in G minor, No. 2 ... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Elizabeth Travis
"Wine, Women, and Song," Waltzes ... Strauss
"On the Trail," from the Grand Canyon Suite ... Grofé
"God Bless America" ... Berlin

Stage News

Jane Cowl will make her first appearance as Candida, in Shaw's play of the same name, with the North Shore Players at Marblehead during the week of August 18. Arthur Pierson will direct and the setting will be by Ben Edwards. This will be Miss Cowl's second appearance at Marblehead in a Shavian play. Last season, it may be recalled, she was seen there in a revival of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." During the week of August 11 the North Shore Players will present "The Yellow Jacket," with Alexander Woollcott, Ruth Gordon, and Harpo Marx.

* * *

Sally O'Neil in "The Best People," is announced as the opening attraction at the Town Hall Playhouse in Westboro. The season begins on Saturday, June 21. A series of 12 revivals is planned by Allan Gray Holmes, manager. The cast for the first play will include Guy Standing, Janet Burns, Betty Kelley, Crane Williams, Bruce Bradford, Helene Hawley, and Amelia Barleon. Dann Malloy has been engaged as director, and Peter Wolfe of the Yale Drama Department as scene designer.

Marie Wilson

To be heard on the Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore program, Thursday evening at 10, NBC-Red-WNAC.

Lyme Art Association

The Lyme Art Association will hold its seventeenth annual spring show of water colors, pastels, prints, drawings and small sculpture in the Old Lyme galleries, on June 15 to July 6. This will be the first of three summer shows and will usher in the fortieth year of uninterrupted summer exhibitions for this group. There will be a preview on June 14 for associate members, guests, and the press. Thomas Nason, Eugene Higgins, Platt Hubbard, Bertram Preustle, Harry Hoffman, and Frederick Sexton compose the hanging committee.

Novikoff Ballet

Boris Novikoff will present his Russian-American Ballet at Jordan Hall Saturday evening, June 14. The program will be in memory of Anna Pavlowa, and the performance is to aid the School's scholarship fund.

Jay Gorney, Song Writer

When Jay Gorney won a law suit for a client and collected a fee of $4,000, it changed the whole course of his career. Right then the law lost a member in good standing and Tin Pan Alley gained a new tunesmith.

Gorney, who is responsible for most of the music in "Meet the People," the revue which is being held over for a third week at the Shubert Theater, had always wanted to devote himself to writing music. During his college days at the University of Michigan, he had written five musical works which were produced by the school. He was able to sell each of them for sufficient money to pay his tuition for the year that followed.

But he was persuaded that song writing was one thing and earning a steady livelihood quite another; that it might be fun to indulge in this whimsey while he was at school, but he would be better off if he equipped himself for a more solid career. So he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and made an effort to practise the profession.

But contented he was not. When he received his first big legal fee, the effect was just the opposite of what might have been expected. Instead of increasing his enthusiasm for his calling, it gave him the means for quitting. He had gained from the law what he wanted — sufficient capital to launch him on the more hazardous pursuit of turning out melodies to please a capricious public.

* * *

It happened, however, that the choice was not nearly so hazardous as might have appeared. Less than a year after he had put his law books into storage, he was writing music for the "Ziegfeld Follies" and the "Greenwich Village Follies." For several years his services were sought for Broadway shows: not only could he eat with regularity but he could eat luxuriously when he felt so inclined.

Then musical pictures arrived. Paramount signed him and he moved his desk to the Long Island studios of that firm, where he both composed and directed. Within two years he was a member of the editorial board and the tsar of musical pictures on the lot.

Later he was shifted to the Coast, where he continued concentrating on pictures. In addition to composing scores or background music, he found time to write story, music and lyrics for several films. One of his best remembered song hits from this period was "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" This song was used in a Broadway revue called "Americana." Gorney missed the stage and kept up his contacts with Broadway producers. Several times he was on the verge of accepting offers to go East and do a show, but on each occasion he was caught up by a picture assignment and had to say.

* * *

A little more than a year and a half ago he joined the Hollywood Theater Alliance. At that time it was a struggling organization with nebulous plans. Gorney became interested in the venture to the extent of writing several numbers for the proposed show. This in turn acted as a stimulus upon the other members, who bestirred themselves with sketches and other material, and on Christmas Night of 1939 the group's first production, "Meet the People," made its bow in Hollywood. It was a hit. After a year and a half, it is still going strong, and has a long tour ahead of it for next season.

"The biggest thrill I get out of show business is discovering people and making audiences take them to heart" Gorney says. "I get a deep satisfaction out of being able to stay in the background and help undiscovered talent to an opportunity. Of the people in the cast of 'Meet the People' nearly 80 per cent have received either film or other stage offers. In every case it was a result of having been in this show. It's a source of great satisfaction to be able to feel that you have helped some talented youngster to success."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — ALWAYS COOL
ANNA NEAGLE in Sunny with RAY BOLGER, JOHN CARROLL
Also! A Damon Runyon Story — JOHN HOWARD, BINNIE BARNES in "TIGHT SHOES"
Extra! "CHINA FIGHTS BACK" In NEW MARCH OF TIME
Starts Thursday — Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO IN THE NAVY

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BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
"Caught in the Draft"
Plus: "There's Magic in Music"

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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DANNY DARE Presents
MEET the PEOPLE
THE ALL-AMERICAN MUSICAL REVUE
Eves. 2.75-55c; Mats. Wed. 1.10-55c; Sat. 1.65-55c

NEW YORK (STAGE)

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4266. Evgs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

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"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-9220
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Tyrone POWER • LINDA DARNELL • RITA HAYWORTH
'BLOOD and SAND'
In Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY • 7th Ave. & 50th St.

WED. THRU SAT., JUNE 11 to 14
Plaza 58th St. nr MADISON
COOL BOB HOPE • BING CROSBY • ERIC BLORE
ROAD TO ZANZIBAR
at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.
and BENCHLEY COMEDY, THE FORGOTTEN MAN

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert— "Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall, 8:30— Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater— "Walt Disney Festival. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter— "Secret Agent," Madeleine Carroll, Robert Youg. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway— "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts— "Barber of Seville," Andre Bauge. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9:50. "March of Time, FBI." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:20.

Keith Memorial— "Sunny," Anna Neagle, John Carroll and Ray Bolger. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 11:22 a. m., 2:31, 5:40, 8:49.

Kenmore— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Flight From Destiny," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic— "Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan— "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay and Deems Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum— "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount— "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

RKO-Boston— "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 9:39 a. m., 12:13, 2:47, 5:21, 7:55, 10:20. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 11:02 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater— "Two Travels, Hawaii, Ontario." "Training the Seeing-Eye Dog at Morristown, N. J." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Gene Krupa and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Glamour For Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix— "Midsummer in Sweden," "Washington Quiz-Tour," Freddie Martin and his orchestra. "Hollywood Hobbies. "Byways of New England," color cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Larceny Street," Jack Buchanan. 9:38 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Her Jungle," Dorothy Lamour. 10:37 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:24, 10:03.

Tremont— "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:20, 6:40, 10:05.

Uptown— "The Penalty," Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and O. Bradna. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 1:56, 5:02, 8:08. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:21, 9:27.

Cleveland Circle: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:25. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:30. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:26, 8:22. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:50, 6:40, 9:52.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:17, 9:23. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 1:40, 7:46.

Park: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. 2:30. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4:25, 10:10.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Ape," Boris Karloff. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Knockout." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:58, 6:13, 9:28.

Mystic: "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison. 2, 7, 10. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:20, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Play Girl," Kay Frances and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:45, 9:45. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:45, 8. "Reaching for the Sun." 3:32, 9:47.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 8:20. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 2:28, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:20, 9:05. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore.

Strand: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Las Vegas Nights."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Mr. District Attorney," 2 and 8.

Revere: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. "Mr. District Attorney," 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Central: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Father is a Prince." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2:09, 8:09. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. 3:40, 9:40.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 8. "Little Men." 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

'Any Day Now'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Philip Yordan's "Any Day Now," which had its first public performance Monday evening at the Studio Theater, 66 West Twelfth Street, is a garrulous comedy about a family of Polish-Americans. Principally, Mr. Yordan is troubling about Rudolf Dvoracek, an energetic young men with colossal ambitions and an unwinning disposition. It takes the author a long and eventful evening to teach Rudolf that the world is not altogether populated with racketeers working "angles."

Rudolf is slow in learning the rudiments of ethics. His repeated experiments with sharp practices and shady deals are supposed to take a comic turn but Mr. Yordan's style of humor is repetitious and labored. Rudolf is a loutish fellow who scarcely seems worth the trouble his family, his girl, and his author have bestowed upon him.

While lacking in any clear-cut sense of dramatic construction, Mr. Yordan does seem to possess a feeling for character. The Dvoraceks have flavor. You get the feeling of poor Papa Dvoracek, whose downstairs barber shop has gradually been invaded by his wife's beauty parlor. You sense a feeling about family, and social conduct.

Playing the leading role under difficult circumstances, John Randolph gave a fine performance. Mr. Randolph is a swift and dynamic young actor. Pert Kelton was quietly reserved as Rudolf's sweetheart. Others in the cast were Gerald Kean, Robert H. Harris, Walter Martin, and Dara Birse. The direction by Robert Klein and the setting by Herbert Andrews failed to endow the proceedings with clarity or distinction. With some exceptions, the level of performance was not high. J. D. B.

Berkshire Festival Tickets

Tickets for single concerts in Series A, beginning July 31, of the eighth annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, Mass., by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, have become available as a result of the quota of 1800 subscriptions for that series being reached.

Tickets for single concerts in Series B, beginning Aug. 7, and Series C, beginning Aug. 14, will be available when the subscription limit for these series is filled. Only 100 subscriptions remain for Series B and 150 for Series C.

Reservations for tickets may be made by communicating with the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, or the New York office in Steinway Hall, 113 West Fifty-Seventh Street.

Commerce and Finance

Oil Industry Viewed as Hampered by Many Restrictive Laws

Business and Industry

Council Urges Caution in Use Of Sales Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vigorously warning against sales taxes, which fall most heavily on lower income groups, and any unnecessary sacrifice of social gains in the defense effort the Council for Democracy is out with a memorandum on "Financing Defense" which sees high income and profits taxes vital to meet this cost and to check inflation.

Every American must be prepared to pay very much higher taxes for the common defense if the nation is "to arm effectively, share the burden fairly, check a disastrous price rise and prevent serious post-war dislocation," it stresses, but it holds that sales tax should be "a last resort to discourage the private use or purchase of goods needed for defense, as gasoline and automobiles," while essential social, vocational and educational gains are now a part of the American way of life."

Must Preserve Gains

"They give millions a greater stake in democracy, the democracy we are out to defend," the memorandum continues. "So far as possible, consistent with our defense, these essential gains must be preserved."

The memorandum, fourth in a series on major issues by a panel of more than 300 authorities in the social sciences, was prepared with the assistance of Ernest Angell, lawyer; Orville S. Poland, of the Treasury Department secretariat; Walter Lippmann, columnist; Richard U. Sherman, Jr., of the Office of Production Management; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University, and David Cushman Coyle, publicist.

Recommendations

To implement its formula for a carefully regulated combination of borrowing and taxation for defense "in such proportions that borrowing will decrease and tax revenue will increase as the national income rises," the Council proposes:

1. A tightened and extended excess profits tax designed to ease the present labor situation through a fairer distribution of the burden of defense between labor, capital and the military.

2. Higher income, inheritance and gift taxes with lower exemptions.

Recalling that cases on excess profits are still pending in Washington from the first World War, the Council stresses the obstacles encountered in the collection of the excess profits tax as a source of income and curb on war profiteering, and recommends a committee similar to the Henderson administration on price control to meet this difficulty.

The danger of inflation is seen in the memorandum as the most imminent problem confronting national finance policy, and it calls for judicious use of controls to offset price rises. Instanced among these controls is price-fixing, bracketed as a final resort because it offers "many opportunities for error and for interference by 'pressure groups.'"

Warns of Inflation

Stressing that "the nearer we come to full utilization of our existing production capacity, the greater the caution and the higher the taxation that will be needed," the memorandum questions whether the government can raise two thirds of the necessary funds for defense through taxation as now proposed. It recalls that in the last war the costs defrayed by taxes were only 17 per cent in Great Britain and 21½ per cent in the United States.

With regard to increased income taxes, the council holds that "to adopt rates that will serve as a basis for more rational distribution of the tax load will generally appeal to patriotic feeling."

It cautions against too extensive borrowing from banks as leading indirectly to inflation, and in this connection stresses that "governments have always been forced to borrow funds from the rich to finance a war, and when the war was over they had to tax the poor to repay the rich, so that, as the saying goes, "the rich became richer, the poor, poorer." Accordingly, the memorandum highly recommends the new Defense Savings Bonds as a form of borrowing from all income classes and "designed to offset these bad effects and partially soak up the increase in purchasing power."

Corporate Earnings Reports for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

March 31 quarter:	1941	1940
Diamond Match Co	.40	.41
April 30 quarter:		
A. O. Smith	1.57	.83
Addressograph-Multigraph Corp	.66	.36
Nine months ended March 29:		
Columbia Pictures	.33	.51
Nine months ended March 31:		
Vick Chemical Co.	3.78	3.66
Year ended Dec. 31:		
Coty Int'l	.10	.13
Twelve months ended March 31:		
W. F. Hall Printing	3.32	3.13
Twelve months ended April 30:		
El Paso Nat. Gas	3.72	3.82
Engineers Pub. Svc	1.66	1.72
Kansas City P & L	6.54	6.91
Zenith Radio	2.51	1.50

Lerner Stores Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lerner Stores Corp. sales for May were $4,256,014 against $3,575,073 for May, 1940, an increase of 19 per cent. Sales for the first five months of 1941 were $16,860,995, compared with $15,042,549 for the like 1940 period, or a gain of 12 1-10 per cent.

FSLIC Official

Oscar R. Kreutz

Appointed General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. He succeeds Nugent Fallon, who has resigned to become President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. Mr. Kreutz has served in various capacities under the bank board for more than seven years.

Priorities System Is Extended to 40 Additional Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of Production Management has extended its priorities system to 40 additional items, including barrage balloon cables, photographic equipment, parachute silk and X-ray equipment.

This raises to more than 300 the number of items on which manufacturers must give defense orders preference over civilian orders. Items newly added include:

Aircraft laboratory and test equipment, blue denim wool blankets, bombing training and target assembly, borax, boric acid, medicinal chamicals and the following kinds of cloth: rubberized, wool, dark blue Melton or Kersey, o. d. flannel, cotton, twill, wind resisting and khaki.

Clothing put on the list included hospital, mechanics, and laboratory uniforms. Aerial dead-reckoning computers were added as were also computers for time conversion and altitude correction.

Other items included. Silk twine, several varieties of cresols, woolen and half-wool drawers, all types of fire extinguishers, heat-treating electric furnaces, leather and wool gloves, hexamethylene tetramine, drafting instruments, hangar and flying field lighting equipment, all types of addressing and duplicating machines including accessory equipment, all types of mattresses, motion picture projection and sound equipment, phenol, aerial and ground photographic laboratory equipment, tractor drawn scrapers, navigation sextants, sights and related equipment, woolen and cotton wool socks, various sodium compounds, tow targets, service type tents, special engine and torpedo tools, electrical industrial trucks, tungsten carbide, gun turrets, underwear half cotton or half wool, life preserver vests, balloon winches, medical and industrial X-ray equipment, zinc hydrosulfite.

Prentis Sees Free Enterprise Winning

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 10 (AP)—H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared today the future of the nation "will be determined very largely by the manner in which free private enterprise adjusts itself to a defense economy."

This adjustment must come, he said in an address for the Wilson College Commencement, "so that industry operated by private management will win against foreign totalitarianisms the most desperate economic conflict the world has ever endured."

Mr. Prentis, president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., also told the graduating class of 78 young women "there is real danger that well-intentioned effort to arouse healthy skepticism among students may be so overextended as to create merely morbid cynicism which destroys all faith and thus serves no constructive purpose."

A doctor of humane letters was conferred upon Mildred McAfee, president of Wellesley College, and a doctor of science degree upon Mrs. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, astronomer at Harvard University.

Conn. River Power Co. Net Down for Quarter

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reported that net earnings available for fixed charges of the Connecticut River Power Company, a subsidiary, were $557,109 for the three months ended March 31, as compared with $587,759 for the corresponding period of 1940.

The association stated that those figures were equivalent to 2.19 times such charges in 1941 and 2.28 times such 1940 charges.

For the 12 months ended March 31, the company stated, net earnings were $2,283,939, as compared with $2,441,872 in the preceding 12-month period. Those earnings were equivalent to 2.30 and 2.41 times the fixed charges respectively.

Tanker Shortage Seen Causing Widespread Transport Changes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the surprises of the defense program is that some curtailment of gasoline or fuel oil consumption may be necessary in the United States this year, probably confined to the Atlantic seaboard.

It has been supposed that the phenomenal expansion in the oil industry would have made that unnecessary. Current oil production is four times as large as in 1917, proved reserves are three times as large, there are twice as many refineries with four times the capacity, nine times as much motor fuel is being produced and three times as much fuel oil, stocks of gasoline are eight times as large, pipe-line mileage has been multiplied 2½ times and there is 19 times as much tanker capacity, 16 times as many service stations and so on. The idle or surplus refining capacity today is equal to the active capacity in 1917. Nevertheless a shortage is inevitable.

The shortage is due to a single stricture—in tankers — and illustrates how the best laid plans can go agley during the current emergency, and how a single bottleneck can tie up facilities all along the line. The petroleum industry, despite its busy academic detractors, has been praised by the Army, the Navy, the old Defense Commission, the OPM and even the Cole Committee for its adequate setup in respect to national defense, and along comes a tanker shortage and crimps the system.

Must Reallocate Tankers

The first task of the new Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold Ickes, will therefore be to reallocate the industry's tankers to stretch as far as possible over the scarcity, probably by moving some of them from the west coast to the east coast, and enlisting odds and ends of surplus capacity if there is any. Another job will be that of discovering how far the oil industry can conserve on steel, presumably by more rational exploitation of fields, with wider well-spacing and perhaps even unitization of oil dome drilling—long-needed reform which the steel shortage may accidentally hasten.

Another job will be that of finding where and how consumers can best be rationed. This will involve considerations of whether the available tankers this summer should cut their normal gasoline cargoes (thereby forcing curtailment of summer driving) so as to bring in storage stocks of fuel oil against the winter. The problem of curtailing gasoline consumption is a far more ticklish one than in 1917, for at that time the country had hardly got off a horse-and-buggy basis of transportation, and little real hardship was involved. Today, however, not only in a large amount of business transacted by means of so-called "pleasure cars," but a good many people have settled in places from which they can get to town, to market, to work, or even to the railroad almost solely by automobile.

For another thing, any suppression of passenger travel would either throw an unexpected weight on the now shrunken passenger facilities of the railroads or simply force people to stay at home. It has been suggested that the perhaps 300,000 car-owning college students he required to foot it round the campus and thereby conserve perhaps 600 gallons a year apiece or round 5,000,000 barrels of gasoline a year for the nation.

Legal Restrictions Onerous

The oil industry itself would be quite capable of solving most of its current poblems by itself, were it not hamstrung by legislative and legal attacks from all sides, which have been hardly modified at all by the emergency. The first of these is the Madison Oil decision of the Supreme Court last year, according to which practically any co-operative action affects prices, and is therefore price-fixing, and is therefore a crime. Second is the "Mother Hubbard" case of the Department of Justice against the American Petroleum Institute, 22 big companies and 300 little ones, for violating the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the Elkins Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and everything else the Department of Justice could think of (hence the nickname in the trade of the "Mother Hubbard" case). This case originaly called for a four-way amendment of the industry, but this part was removed last summer at the suggestion of the National Defense Advisory Commission as likely to damage the industry's ability to serve the nation's fighting forces, the Department of Justice considerately dropping the matter but reserving the right to reopen the dismemberment petition whenever it felt so inclined.

Attorney-General Jackson, after arguing effectively before the Supreme Court last year that no government body could have, under NRA, legally granted the trade any immunity from the Sherman Act to do what Mr. Ickes asked it to do and which later turned out to be a crime, is now operating on the other tack and refuses to support any amendment to the Anti-Trust Act today in order to give the trade any immunity for the co-operative actions it is now doing for national defense, on the ground that all the immunity the industry needs is his refraining from prosecution.

Trade Dislikes Ickes

The trade, incidentally, is by no means enthusiastic about finding itself again under the Mr. Ickes who, after having high-pressured it in 1934 into certain actions for which it was subsequently indicted by the Department of Justice, discreetly refrained during the court trial from any statement assuming any responsibility for the criminal acts he had sponsored.

Third attack on the industry is a batch of cases launched by the Department of Justice under a surprising new interpretation of the Elkins Act of 1903, which forbade rebates by transportation companies to shippers. In this case the transport company is the Standolind pipe line company, wholly owned by the shipper, Standard of Indiana, and the alleged rebates are the dividends which the pipe line pays to its parent owner.

The companies could perhaps avoid these cases by having the filial company crawl back into the marsupial pouch of complete absorption by the parent company, but legal difficulties stand in the way, and of course the combined company would then run afoul of the present drive for divorce of pipe lines.

This is the fourth attack on the companies, embodied in three bills of Senator Gillette of Iowa before the Senate Judiciary Committee calling for complete divorce of pipe lines, tanker fleets, and distribution, from refining and production. These bills (S. 170, 171, and 172) came up for hearing on June 6 just as the big companies were preparing to take the (possibly criminal) step of co-operating to increase their tanker fleets by some 38 vessels to replace those switched to Britain, and to co-operate in the fast construction of two monster pipe lines from Louisiana to Harcus Hook, Pennsylvania, to be finished next spring to supply the current shortage in petroleum supplies on the Eastern Seaboard.

Largest Pipe on Record

The present idea is to make these lines of 24-inch pipe, the largest on record and with a carrying capacity in excess of previous smaller pipes by the square of the increase in diameter. The "product line" would bring gasoline and fuel oil, first one and then the other, because the bulk of the refining capacity is in the Southwest rather than in the Atlantic seaboard area.

With each change from one type of product to the other some refining would be necessary, so that a residue of fuel oil in the gasoline would not clog motors, and a residue of gasoline in the fuel oil would not blow up boilers. As a symbol and example, the oil companies have switched their major Eastern refineries and their big office at 26 Broadway from fuel oil to coal.

In fact it is quite possible that the fuel-oil shortage, combined with other factors, may cause a shortage in coal, unbelievable as that would have seemed a few months ago. Other contributing factors might be crowding of the railroads, movement of coal miners into better-paying defense industries, inability of the coal operators to get machinery for increased coal production, and additional demands for coal for steam power generation by utilities and by privately owned stand-by plants due to the hydro power shortage.

See Pinch in January

The serious pinch in fuel will come along in January. That will be the period of heavy demand, and the projected pipe lines can't be ready that soon. If the whole business had not been hedged about with so much law, the companies could have been at the job a month or more ago. As soon as it was suspected that the Administration would be lend-leasing tankers, preparations were begun for the pipe lines. But the railroads wouldn't allow the companies to run pipe lines under their rights of way, and the oil companies couldn't get eminent-domain rights through the Georgia Legislature, so they had to have the present Cole bill, which will use Federal powers to get the right of way.

The section of the bill permitting the Federal Government to build the pipe lines if private enterprise does not do it is political window-dressing; the companies are all set to go. All they need is the right of way, priorities enough to get the necessary pipe, and the five-year amortization privilege, since after the emergency, tanker movement will probably again be cheaper, although the size of the pipe used plus improvements in pipe-laying method will probably lower the cost of the proposed lines below previous costs. The standard calculation in the oil trade is that pipe-line movement costs about 2½ times tanker movement, and railroad tank-car movement about 2½ times that of pipe line, or six or eight times the cost of tanker movement.

Insull Utility to Make Another Dividend Payment

CHICAGO (AP) — Garfield Charles, Special Master Chancery, has started mailing 17,000 checks totaling $249,453 to creditors of the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., the second distribution of dividends since bankruptcy hearings were completed in February, 1938.

Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe approved the distribution last May 7. It brought the total dividends to $2,487,532. Creditors have until Dec. 31, 1942, to file claims, with the final distribution due some time in 1943.

Steamship Firm Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. declared a cash dividend of $1.50 a capital share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 16 and compared with a dividend of 50 cents a share paid March 31.

Germany Tops World Rayon Output in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1940 world production of rayon reached a new high record production of 2,380,810,000 pounds, an increase of 7 per cent compared with an output of 2,227,490,000 pounds reported for 1939, according to a compilation in the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Of the 1940 total, 1,143,960,000 pounds were rayon filament yarn and 1,236,850,000 pounds were rayon staple fiber.

Rayon Output

Rayon was the only fiber to set a new high production record in 1940, and, for the first time in history, the world output of rayon exceeded the world production of raw wool (scoured basis). Thus rayon moved into second place in the four fiber group, the total output being exceeded only by that of cotton. Wool output ranked third and silk fourth.

Germany in 1940, as in 1939, again was first in total rayon production. Total rayon production in Germany and occupied countries amounted to 825,000,000 pounds, or 35 per cent of the world's total. Japan was second with an output of 525,000,000 pounds, or 22 per cent, closely followed by the United States with an output of 471,170,000 pounds, or 20 per cent.

Drop in Most Countries

All of the European countries engaged in actual hostilities, except Germany, produced less rayon filament yarn in 1940 than in 1939. On the other hand, all rayon filament yarn producing countries in North and South America, except Brazil, showed gains in 1940.

The increased production of rayon filament yarn in the United States is especially noteworthy. United States' production of filament rayon yarn at 390,070,000 pounds in 1940 accounted for 34 per cent of the world production, definitely establishing this country as pre-eminent in the rayon yarn field, with Germany, including many subjugated countries, accounting for 22 per cent of the world's yarn total last year.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The first of three large shipments of Japanese rayon—2,514 boxes—has arrived at the Pacific port of Manzanillo aboard the Japanese steamer Naruto Maru, the Ministry of National Economy announced.

The government recently authorized large purchases of rayon from Japan when textile factories were forced to close because their supplies were exhausted.

Two other shipments, 1,818 boxes scheduled to arrive in July aboard the Japanese steamer Kiyokawa Maru, will provide Mexico with sufficient rayon for nine months, the Ministry said. Each box was understood to hold 220 pounds.

B. I. S. Votes to Pay 6 Per Cent Dividend From Reserve Fund

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements General Assembly—consisting, this time, of three men—voted unanimously to pay its eleventh annual 6 per cent dividend.

The vote was expected, because one of the three men, Thomas H. McKittrick of the United States, president of the bank, held proxies for 85 per cent of the stockholders of the 26 nations which, theoretically these days, compose the organization.

The other two present were Ernst Weber of Zurich, representing Switzerland, and Ivar Rooth, Governor of the Bank of Issue of Sweden.

The dividend will be 7,500,000 Swiss gold francs ($2,450,250—a gold franc being valued at 32.67 United States cents). To meet the dividend, ,470,786 gold francs ($807,206) will be taken from the dividend reserve fund.

This action will leave 4,200,000 $(1,372,140) in the fund which is being drawn upon for the first time by this action.

The rest of the dividend disbursement will come from profit of 5,029,214 francs ($1,643,044) left after paying 264,695 francs ($86,476) into the legal reserve fund.

Approval was given the balance sheet, showing assets as of March 31 of 495,826,225 francs ($161,987,090).

Builders of Freight Cars to Get Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Administrator of Prices and Civilian Supply, has instituted a program designed to assure freight car builders of first call on steel and other materials they need—after military and other Government needs have been met.

The program, Mr. Henderson explained, provides that deliveries of equipment and material necessary either to build or to repair freight cars shall be given preference over material and equipment going into other civilian uses.

Mr. Henderson said railroads were faced during the peak loading period this fall with the heaviest volume of freight traffic in recent years. Consequently they are undertaking to expand their supply of rolling stock. Approximately 73,000 cars were on order May 1 for construction this year, Mr. Henderson said.

Steel Executive

Peter V. Martin

Becomes chief of the world's biggest blast furnace battery—the Gary, Ind., furnaces of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Mr. Martin, who started working for the steel company as a messenger when he was 13, took time out for engineering degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, and Armour Institute of Technology.

Rising Consumption Trends Force Rise In '41 Sugar Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has added 273,672 short tons to its estimate of the Nation's sugar requirements this year and made an upward adjustment in the 1941 sugar quota.

The new estimate, made on the basis of present consumption trends, called for 7,125,561 short tons against a March 19 estimate of 6,851,889 tons. A tentative 1941 estimate, made last December, was 6,616,817 tons.

Sugar division officials explained the 1937 Sugar Act under which the quotas are imposed, directed Secretary Claude Wickard to make any necessary adjustments during the year.

To meet the increased estimate, the department made the following upward revision in quotas for producing areas:

Continental beet, raised from 1,589,100 tons to 1,652,571; Louisiana and Florida mainland cane, 430,794 to 448,000; Hawaii, 961,764 to 1,000,177; Peurto Rico, 818,166 to 850,844; Virgin Islands, 9,141 to 9,507; Philippine Islands, 982,663 to 1,024,836; Cuba, 1,959,947 to 2,038,230; foreign countries other than Cuba, 100,314 to 101,396.

The present estimate of sugar requirements, the department said, represented an increase of about 3 per cent over average deliveries in 1940 and 1939.

G. M. Smashes All Sales Records For First Five Months

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported it sold more cars and trucks last month than in any previous May in history, smashing all sales records for the first five months of any year.

May sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, including export sales, totaled 235,679 units, bringing the five months' total to 1,201,280. In the like 1940 periods, sales were 185,548 and 931,477, respectively.

Sales to United States dealers in May were 217,120, bringing the five months' record to 1,104,239. Sales were 171,024 and 861,373 in the like 1940 periods.

Consumer sales in May totaled 265,750, bringing the five months' to 1,147,305. Sales in this category were 165,820 and 768,609, respectively, last year.

The May world sales' record had stood since 1929, when 220,277 cars and trucks were sold in the month. The five months' record established in 1929—971,114 units—also had held until last month.

Loans to Business Increasing Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leading banks are maintaining a pace of $33,000,000 a week of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans resulting largely from the defense program.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that in 101 leading cities, banks boosted such loans $33,000,000 in the week ended June 4 to a total of $5,706,000,000. The gain also represented the average weekly rise of such loans the last six weeks.

Largest gain last week was $16,000,000 in New York City.

U. S. Bests Japan in Trade Battle for Bolivian Tungsten

LA PAZ, Bolivia (The Special News Service)—The United States has come out on top in a struggle with the "Axis" powers in Bolivia for control of tungsten which is needed in the making of modern guns.

Both the Bolivian Government and Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones have announced that the Metals Reserve Corporation will acquire the Bolivian tungsten output for the next three years.

The competitor in this fight was Japan, which has been buying Bolivian tungsten for herself and perhaps for Germany.

Tungsten is the stuff gunmakers mix with steel to withstand the shock of shells whizzing through gun barrels.

Assured of Supply

By outbidding Japan for the contract, the United States assured itself of the tungsten supply, on which it relied during the World War. At the same time, it cut off from Japan a tungsten supply which Bolivian newspapers say was known to be going to Germany.

The fight for the contract illustrated the competition that is taking place between the "Axis" and the United States for war materials all over the South American Continent.

Japan was in the driver's seat in this particular instance. She was buying tungsten in the open market and paying good prices, when the United States stepped in.

The United States offered to buy at a slightly lower price all the tungsten Bolivian miners could dig for the next three years.

The Bolivian Government, intervening as guarantor of any contract, lined up with the United States because it said:

By preventing war materials from reaching Japan and Germany it would fulfill its obligation as an American nation to help protect the Western Hemisphere.

Bolivia Asks Guarantees

Accepting the lower price on the long term would assure its miners of a fixed income over a period sufficiently long to permit development of new undeveloped mines, whereas accepting the higher price of the Japanese would be to run the risk of the United States entering the war and cutting off Japan from Western Hemisphere ports.

Operators of Bolivia's big tungsten mines, who produce most of the country's output, agreed with their Government.

Owners of small mines did not. They had lost money for years, they said, and here was a chance to recoup. Take the higher bid offered by Japan, they argued; the United States still would be wanting tungsten later on if the Japanese market were cut off.

The Bolivian Government, fearful that the United States might turn to its normal source of tungsten in China, demanded practical guarantees from Japan on the length of its contract.

It remembered that, under pressure of trebled prices during the World War, Bolivian tungsten miners pushed up their production from 265 to 3,500 tons a year, only to have war's end suddenly send production crashing down again to 500 tons.

Japan Matches Offer

Japan's answer was to match the three-year offer of the United States and retain its price offer.

Bolivia still was not satisfied. Could Japan guarantee with gold, against the possibility that war in the Pacific might keep Japenese boats out of South American ports?

The Bolivian Minister of Economy published an accusation that "foreign interests" were influencing the small miners against their own best interests.

The newspapers joined the fray. Those publishing the German and Italian news services, Transocean and Stefani, generally took Japan's side. The others named an Italian mine operator as the nucleus of opposition to the United States contract.

While the decision hung in the balance, Japan continued to get Bolivian tungsten, a fourth of the world total and almost twice the prewar output.

Finally, the United States offered a new, higher price. Bolivia snapped it up, sent the Japanese agents a cable saying from now on the bulk of Bolivia's tungsten goes to the United States. Only small quantities will be available for Japan.

Steady tungsten exports will help Bolivian economy. Tungsten is the country's second most important product. It is now sure of a market.

Tin, Bolivia's leading export commodity, also is a vital strategic product. It is being exported in large quantities to both Great Britain and the United States. A new American smelter is being built at Texas City, Texas, for refining Bolivian tin. Virtually all of the smelting used to be done in England.

Boats Are Needed

The big catch in the tin supply now is boats. Tons of ore are piled up in Chilean ports, waiting to go north. Like everything else that depends on intro-hemisphere shipping, tin is being tied up by the shortage of merchant bottoms.

No other nation in South America is so rich in strategic minerals as this land-locked country in the heart of the continent. In addition to tin and tungsten, its mountains hold antimony, copper, lead, zinc, bismuth, nickel, cobalt, and sulphur—not to mention silver, gold and platinum.

Bolivia is banking on all these to help her stabilize her economy for the first time in her history.

Now is the time to start, everyone agrees, because the war has pushed up both production and prices of minerals. Tin, which makes up almost 80 per cent of Bolivian exports, has risen from 25,893,399 kilos (kilo—2.2 pounds) in 1939 to 38,531,055 kilos in 1940. Its value has gone up in that same time from 4,851,910 to 9,934,905 sterling pounds. When war stops and the United States' purchasing contract ends, tin will almost certainly go down.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10

Shortest

distance between

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Did you ever think of advertising as a short cut, a time saver?

As a matter of fact, that's all it is.

It enables a store or factory with a lot of merchandise to sell to find a lot of people who want it.

The people who use advertising find it the cheapest way of doing this job.

Which helps to keep prices down.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EATON & HOWARD

BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable June 25, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 13, 1941.

June 10, 1941 24 Federal St., Boston

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., June 18, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

June 6, 1941.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 440,000
1941 volume to date 55,871,762
1940 volume to date 114,283,835

Stock Market Has Gains Of 1 to 3 Points

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Stocks generally extended the rally of the previous session from one to 3 points in today's market.

On the best turnover in about a month—transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares—steels, motors, rails and an assortment of "blue chip" specialties were favored from the start. Utilities, however, failed to participate.

Brokers attributed further comeback tendencies partly to Washington's stiffer attitude toward defense strikes, lack of disturbing war news, improving business and hopefulness for a tax program that would not be too severe a burden on industry.

Prominent on the initial bulge were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Paper preferred, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, White Motors, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, Western Union, General Steel Castings preferred, Consolidated Aircraft and Douglas Aircraft.

Forward leaners in the curb included Todd Shipyards, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil, Quaker Oats, and Niles-Bement-Pond.

Bonds Advance

The bond market scored a general advance of fractions to a point or more today, with rails in the lead.

Going into the final hour volume was more than double that of Monday.

Prominent in the renewed forward movement after about a week of indecisive trading were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Lehigh Valey 4½s, Abitibi Paper & Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and New Haven 4½s.

Moderate turnover in Silesian-American Corps 7s brought a run-up of about 6 points at one time. This issue exhibited pronounced strength last week on reports arrangements were being made to care for the maturity in August.

Treasury loans were quiet on the stock exchange but the undertone was steady. Over the counter a more active inquiry was noted for some of the longer term maturities and prices in some cases improved.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

July Wheat:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago		1.02½	1.01⅜	1.02⅛	1.02⅜
Minneapolis		.99⅝	.98⅞	.99⅛	.99⅜
Kansas City		.94⅜	.93⅝	.94	.94¼
Winnipeg		.....	.....	.77½	.77½
September Wheat:					
Chicago		1.04¼	1.03¼	1.03⅝	1.04
Minneapolis		1.00⅞	1.00	1.00⅛	1.00⅞
Kansas City		.96½	.95⅜	.95⅝	.96½
December Wheat:					
Chicago		1.05⅞	1.05⅛	1.05¼	1.05⅞
Minneapolis		1.03	1.01¾	1.01¾	1.02⅜
Kansas City		.97⅞	.97⅜	.97½	.98⅜
July Corn:					
Chicago		.73½	.72⅝	.72¾	.72⅞
Kansas City		.....	.....	.68¾	.68¾
September Corn:					
Chicago		.75⅛	.74¼	.74⅜	.74¾
July Oats:					
Chicago		.36⅜	.36¼	.36⅜	.36⅜
Minneapolis		.32¼	.32⅛	.32¼	.32¼
Winnipeg		.37¼	.37	.37⅛	.37⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.00	10.00	9.97	10.00	9.95
Sept.	10.20	10.20	10.17	10.22	10.15
Oct.	10.30	10.30	10.27	10.30	10.25
Dec.	10.50	10.50	10.45	10.47	10.45

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.31½	1.32⅞	1.30⅝	1.32⅜	1.32¼
Oct old	1.24⅞	1.24⅞	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	1.24
Oct. new	1.24	1.24	1.22½	1.23½	1.23⅝
Dec	1.23¼	1.24½	1.23⅛	1.24¼	1.24

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				93.7b	93.9
Oct.	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.4
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	94.3b	94.4

Tops

July				128.9b	128.6
Oct.	125.0	125.2	125.0	125.2	124.8
Dec.	123.4	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.2

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.49	13.63	13.49	13.63	13.49
Oct.	13.68	13.81	13.67	13.81	13.67
Dec.	13.78	13.92	13.77	13.91	13.77
Mar.	13.83	13.97	13.83	13.97	13.34

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.85	11.06	10.85	11.03	10.84
Dec.	19.84	11.05	10.84	11.01	10.79

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.70	14.72
Dec.	14.85	14.85	14.75	14.75	14.80

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	22.10n				22.15
Sept.	21.80	21.85	21.75	21.75	21.80

n—Nominal.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.70	7.77	7.69	7.71b	7.65
Sept.	7.76	7.84	7.74	7.82	7.74
b-Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	2.50	2.53	2.49	2.53	2.54	2.54
WldSepNo4	.90	.91	.89½	.91	.91	.89½

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.80

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.35	6.35	6.34	6.35	6.35

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov*	35.75	35.80	35.50	25.65	35.75

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June†	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
Oct*	27.95	28.05	27.90	28.00	27.85

*S.s. †S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	48	47½	48	+ ¾
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	+1¾
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	7	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	37⅛	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 9
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	39	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	154	152	154	+2¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	12¼	12	12¼	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	46	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	80	78	78½	+2½
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	7	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 6
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 6
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	14	56¼	54¼	56¼	+2¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	45	45	45	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	*8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jun 5
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	13	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	19	80⅜	79¼	80⅜	+1¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	41	29½	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅜
72	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	72½	72	72¼	+ ¼
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	+4
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	5	4⅞	5	Jun 9
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	12	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 7
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FPS6pf(.60k)	11	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Am FPS7pf(.70k)	24	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 6
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	13	36½	35½	36½	+1¼
4⅛	27⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 5
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 9
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
41¼	31¼	Am Internat'l	21	33⅜	31¼	33¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	27	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	7	87	84	86½	+2¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	52	5⅛	4½	5	+ ½
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	3.27⅜	3.21½	3.23¾	— ⅛
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	29	28½	29	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	18	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1157⅛	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	23	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	23	41½	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	146	146	146	Jun 7
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	4	44	42¾	44	+2
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	27	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	9	17¼	17	17	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	+2¾
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 9
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	18	160⅝	159⅛	160⅜	+2
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	64½	63½	64½	+ ¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	12	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	Jun 7
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	13	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
83⅜	5½	AmWoolen	6	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	+ ¾
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	16	60¼	58½	60¼	+2
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅝	Anaconda (1g)	143	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+1¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	40	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	14	56⅞	55	56⅞	+2⅛
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	17	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+ ¾
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7⅛	7	7	Jun 5
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
73⅝	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	46	73¼	71¼	73¼	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	59	28½	27⅛	28	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	68½	68	68⅜	+ ⅞
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	20⅞	20⅜	20½	
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	21	30	29	30	+1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	11	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63½	63¼	63½	+1½
7⅝	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	18	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	5⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jun 6
10½	7⅝	Barber As (1⅛e)	9	8½	8⅛	8¼	
7½	6½	Barber Br (1⅜e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	12	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	19	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	Jun 9
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	Jun 9
1033⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1033⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
83⅛	73⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	19	35½	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	28½	28	28½	Jun 7
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	52	74½	73⅜	73¾	+ ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	122	122	122	— ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	5	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	14	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅞
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	87	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	+1
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	17	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Jun 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	11	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	3	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 9
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 6
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	9	8⅝	9	Jun 9
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	13	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6⅛	6	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27	27	27	+ ⅝
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
60⅛	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	62¼	60⅛	62	+1⅞
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	12	46	45	45½	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	10	23¼	22⅜	23	+ ⅞
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	20	32⅜	31¾	32¼	+ ⅞
53⅜	27⅜	Cert-teed Prod	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (1⅛g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun 9
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F 1½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+1⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	+1
3	2¼	Ches Corp	35	3	3	3	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	Jun 6
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3½	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	½	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	16	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 6
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (⅛g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
27⅛	11¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	76	59⅛	57½	58⅞	+1⅜
103¼	83¼	City I & F (.60g)	12	105⅜	103⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	6	31	30¼	30¼	Jun 6
33¾	24½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	25	25	25	+ ½
37½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	14	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
114	111½	Colgate-P (½a)	13	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 4
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	15	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ¾
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	Jun 9
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	14	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75	74½	75	Jun 5
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	7	4½	4⅜	4½	Jun 9
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	18	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jun 4
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ½
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	*2	103	102½	103	Jun 9
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	36	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	69	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	54½	54	54½	+ ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	17	26¼	26	26¼	
4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 48-46	110.14	110.8	110.14
2 2¾s 54-51	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 3s 55-51	112.20	112.20	112.20
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.24	110.24	110.24

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	106.29	106.29	106.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54	53	54
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87½	88
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	50	49	50
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	55	54½	55
9 Am IGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	102	102	102
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108½	108½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56½	56½	56½
5 Ark&MRyB&T 64	99½	99½	99½
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s 1906-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 A C Line clt 4s 52	69⅜	69¼	69⅜
16 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64½	65
1 A C Line 5s 45	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
11 Atl Gulf&WI 5s 59	96	96	96
7 B&O 1st mtg 49 st	66¼	66	66½
2 B&O 95 st A	35	34½	34⅞
2 B&O 95 st C	40	40	40
10 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34¼	34⅜
1 B&O 96 st F	34¼	34¼	34¼
254 B&O cv 60 st	28½	27½	28⅜
36 B&O 4s 48	64⅜	64	64⅜
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	54⅜	54½	54⅜
15 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 B&OTC 4s 59	50⅜	50½	50⅝
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	46½	46½	46½
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	46½	47
1 BellTPa 5s 60C	131½	131½	131½
61 Beth Stl 3½s 51	106⅛	106¼	106½
20 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Bost&Me 5s 55	84	83	84
84 Bos&Me 4½s 70	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 Bos&W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	46½	46½	46½
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	46½	47
1 BellTPa 5s 60C	131½	131½	131½
61 Beth Stl 3½s 51	106⅛	106¼	106½
20 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Bost&Me 5s 55	84	83	84
84 Bos&Me 4½s 70	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 Bos&W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Buf R&P 57 st	43¼	42	42½
1 Bush Term 4s 52	69	69	69
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	97	97
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Can Pac 4s perp	58¾	58	58¾
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Celanese 3s '55	99⅜	99	99¼
8 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24	24	24
26 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	4	4	4
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	55¼	54¾	55¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16	16	16
1 Cen R R J 5s '87 reg	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Cen R R N Y 5s '87	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	84	83⅞	84
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	103½	103½	103½
6 Chi &2Alton 3s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 CM&Q 4½s '77	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
8 CB&Q 4s '89	97½	97	97½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92½	92½	92½
1 Chi & Ill inc '97	24	23½	24
3 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	33½	33	33½
16 Chi Gt W 4s '88	6½	6½	6⅞
45 CMSP & P 5s '75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
49 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅜	2½
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	36⅞	36½	36⅞
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
2 CM&SP 5½s '89	35	35	35
553 Chi&NW 3½s '36	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
30 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
55 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	25½	24½	25½
52 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝
21 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1¾	2
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	24	24	24
109 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16¼	16⅜
41 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16½	16¼	16½
6 Chi&NW 4s 87	24¼	23¾	24¼
6 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	24	24	24
43 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23¼	22¾	23¼
31 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	12¾	12½	12½
12 CRI&P 4½s 52 A ct	11	11	11
34 CRI&P 4s 88	20¼	19¼	20
3 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	19	19	19
105 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10	10	10
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100¼	100¼	100¼
32 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	95½	95¼	95⅜
5 Childs Co 5s 43	31¼	31¼	31½
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cin Gas&El 3½s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	112¾	112¾	112¾
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	56¾	57¼
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108	108
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
18 ClevUnTerm 4½s 52	88¾	88½	88½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77½	77½	77½
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	71¼	70¾	70¾
8 Col So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22¼
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅜	103⅜
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
32 ComlMack inc 69 ww	45¼	44½	45
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Con Rys 4s 54	21¼	21¼	21¼
4 Con Rys 4s 56	21½	21½	21½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cuba R R 7½s '46 rct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	24	23	23¾
6 Cuba RR 5½s 2nd	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 Dayton P & L 3s '70	106⅜	106	106
43 Rel & Hud rfg 4s '43	54½	53⅞	54
13 D & R G 4s '36	13	12⅞	13
20 D & R G West 5s '78	13¼	12⅞	13
17 Det Ed 3s '70	105⅞	105½	105¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107	107	107
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅝	107½	107⅝
2 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	101½	101½	101½
49 Erie rfg 5s '67	25¼	24⅞	25
47 Erie rfg 5s '75	25	24⅞	25
14 Erie 1st 4s '96	93¼	92¾	93¼
53 Erie gen lien 4s '96	55⅜	55	55⅜
110 Erie cv 4s '53 A	49½	49½	49½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64½	64½	64½
7 Francis Sug 6s '56 50¼	50	50	50
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '4990	89	90	
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	99½	99½	99½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90½	90½	90½
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
46 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¼	81¼	81¼
22 G Bay & W deb B	1½	1½	1½
35 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	71	70¾	70¾
1 Gulf Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
7 Houst5nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
43 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44¾	45
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	10	10
5 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s '81	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43½	43½	43½
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	46¼	46	46¼
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	44⅞	45
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45¾	45½	45½
104 Ill Cen 4¾s '6	47¼	46½	46¾
4 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	44½	44	44½
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
97 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50¼	49⅞	50⅛
46 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45¾	45¼	45¾
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	105	105	105
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	99	98¾	98¾
67 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	13½	13½	13⅝
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	39½	39	39
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83B	83	83⅜
68 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅞	104¾	104¾
18 Int Paper 5s '47	104¾	104½	104½
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
12 Int T&T 5s '55	46¼	46	46⅜
9 James F&Clea 4s '59	55	54½	55
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s '61	98	98	98
12 KCPtS & Mem 4s '36	42⅝	42¼	42½
3 KCPtS & M 4s '36 ct	41½	41½	41½
2 K C South 5s '50	73	73	73
25 K C South 3s '50	67½	67½	67½
5 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	62½	62½	62½
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	66	65	66
1 Lac Gas 6s '52	66¾	66	66¾
16 Lac Gas 5½s .60 D	66	65⅝	66
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	27⅝	27½	27⅝
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	41¾	41⅜	41¾
54 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	54	54	54
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	49	49	49
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35¼	34¾	35¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅜	30⅛	30½
78 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	27⅝	28¼
6 Leh Val Term 5s '51	55	54⅞	55
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	125⅞	126
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
27 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87	87	87
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Louis&N 3½s 50A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lou&No So Jt M 4s 52	89	89	89
1 Maine Cen 5s 45	79¾	79½	79½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51⅞	51½	51½
2 McKess&Rob5½s 50	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 MetWSideECh1 4s 38	5½	5½	5½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¼	11⅛	11¼
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	10⅞	10⅞
47 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30	29	30
42 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
28 M-K-T 4½s 78	26½	26¼	26½
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36½	35⅝	36½
37 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25⅜	25¼	25¼
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1⅛	1¼
96 Mo Pac 5s 65A	23½	23¼	23¾
114 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23¾	23⅛	23¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	22¾	22½	22¾
47 Mo Pac 5s 78	24¼	23¾	24¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 80	24½	24½	24½
20 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	23¾	23	23¾
130 Mo Pac 5s 81	23	22¾	23
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 75	17	17	17
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s60	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
38 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106⅜	106⅝
13 Mor&Essex 5s 55	40½	40¼	40½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¾	35⅝	35¾
16 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	40
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	115	115	115
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68	68	68
6 NatDairy3¼s 60	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 N Of Texm 4s 53	72½	72¼	72½
2 N Tex&M 5½s 54	42	42	42
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	41½	41½	41½
1 NY&Greenwdl5s46	51½	51½	51½
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅜	64	64⅜
42 NYC 4½s 2013A	62⅛	61½	62⅛
4 NYC cn 4s 98	94	94	94
10 NYC 3¾s 46	61½	61¼	61¼
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	79½	79½	79½
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	61⅜	61⅝	61¾
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	99	99	99
1 NYChi&StL 4s 43	74¼	73¾	74⅛
4 NYChi&StL 5½ 74 A	62¼	61⅞	62¼
50 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅛	62¾	63⅛
27 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¼	93	93¼
5 NYCh&StL 3¾s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 NYConnect 3½s 65	101	101	101
7 NYDock cv 5s 47	70	70	70
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60½	60	60½
1 NYEdis 3¼s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 NYGEl H&P 4s 49	115	115	115
3 NYLack&W 4½s 73	57	56⅞	56⅞
8 NYLack&W 4s 73 A	57	56⅞	56⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26½	25¾	26½
11 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
59 NYNH&H 4½s '67	25¼	24½	25⅛
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	22½	22½	22½
15 NYNH&H 4s '55	22½	22½	22½
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	22¾	22¾	22¾
9 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6¼	6¼
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
6 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109	109¼
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	34	34	34
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104	104	104
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	58½	58½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53	53¼
27 Nor Pac 4s 97	76	75¾	76
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44¼
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '4	104½	104½	104½
2 Oswego Tran 5s '45	103¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114	114	114
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	69	69	69
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '61	111	111	111
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109	109	109
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110	110	110
1 Panhandle EP L 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112¼	112¼	112¼
21 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	93¾	93½	93¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102½	102½	102½
37 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96	96¼
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	90	90	90
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	47	47	47
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	77½	77	77½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67	67	67
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107½	107⅜	107½
5 Phila Co 5s 67	103⅜	103⅜	105⅜
12 Phil Elec 3½s 6	110½	110⅜	110½
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
46 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¼	24¾	25
1 Pitts & East 4s 50	103¾	103½	103¾
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
1 PCC&StL 5s 70 A	110½	110½	110½
5 PCC&StL 4½s 7	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58 A	55	55	55
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	54¾	54½	54¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	82½	82⅛	82¼
1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	219⅝	219⅝	219⅝
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
9 Readg 4½s'97 A	83	83	83
3 Readg 4½s'97 B	83	83	83
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	68	67½	67½
21 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Republic Stl 4½s'61	104	103¾	104
1 Republic Stl 4½s'56	104	104	104
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	42	42	42
21 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	9½	9½	9½
2 Roch G&E 3½s'67	110	110	110
9 Rl Ark & La 4½s'34	13½	12¾	13½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	70⅜	70¼	70¼
12 StLPea&NW 5s'48	35½	35	35½
3 StLPub Svc 5s'59	75¾	75¾	75¾
29 St L S F 4½s'78	13½	13¼	13½
10 StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	13	12⅞	12⅞
14 St L S F 4s'50 A	12¼	11¾	12⅛
15 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	11½	11⅜	11½
6 StL SW 5s'52	27	27	27
12 St L SW rfg 5s'90	17¼	16½	17¼
25 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 SA&A Pacc 4s'43	93⅞	93½	93⅞
16 Seab A L cn 6s'45	6½	6⅜	6½
5 Sea A L 4s'50 st	12	12	12
1 Sea A L 4s'50 unst	12	12	12
6 Shell Un 2¾s'61	98¼	96	98⅛
117 Shell Un 2½s'54	98⅛	98	98
11 Silesian-Am 7s'41	84	78	84
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
7 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106½	106¼	106¼
4 So Col Pow 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
72 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅞	52¾	52¾
47 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
92 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅞	52¾	52¾
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	65¾	66⅛
1 So Pac cit 4s 49	49½	49	49½
28 So Pac 3¾s 46	66⅞	65¾	66½
82 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 South Ry 6½s 56	86½	86½	86½
15 South Ry gen 6s 56	81½	81	81¼
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	91⅞	91⅞
42 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¼	61⅞	62
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105½	105¼	105½
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	92	92	92
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
25 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	71½	71½	71½
6 Tex&Pac 5s 80	70⅝	70½	70½
9 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	70⅝	70⅝	70¾
38 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¾	16⅝	16¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 T St L&W 4s 50	77½	77½	77½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	70	70	70
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	87	86	87
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	103¾	103¼	103¼
73 Va & SW cn 5s '58	108½	108½	108½
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11½	11⅜	11½
36 Wabash 1st 5s '39	56⅞	56⅜	56¾
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17	17	17
2 Walwrth 4½'55	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 West Shore 4s 2361	53¾	52⅞	53¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	102	102	102
1 Westn Md 4s '52	92½	91¾	92
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	25¾	25¼	25¾
20 Westn Pac 5s '67 asd	25⅜	24¾	25⅜
9 Westn Un 5s '51	80¾	80¾	80¾
18 Western Un 5s '60	79⅞	80	80
3 Western Un 4½s'50	77¾	77	77
42 WheelSti3½s'66	93⅜	93	93⅜
8 Wilson & Co 5s '55	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	37¼	37	37¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Young S&T 3¼s'60	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	8	8	8
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60½	60½	60½
20 Argentine 4½s '48	80¾	80¼	80¾
1 Argentine 4½s '71	68¼	68¼	68½
4 Belgium 7s '55	75	75	75
1 Brazil 8s '41	20⅜	20½	20⅝
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17½	17½
8 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17½	17½	17½
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Brisbane 6s '50	59⅛	59⅛	59⅝
21 Buen A 4½s'77	48½	48	48½
3 Bulgaria 7½s'68	7	7	7
3 Canada 6s '52	101	100⅞	100⅞
2 Canada 4s '60	97	97	97
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 62	12	12	12
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
10 Ger Gov 5½s 65	73	73	73
5 GerGovt5½s65unst	5½	5½	5½
2 GronEl2Pap6½s50	63	63	63
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
7 Japan 6½s '54	66¼	66¼	66¼
4 Milan City 6½s'52	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	10½	10½	10½
1 Norway 4½s '65	31½	31½	31½
5 Parnambuco 7s '47	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
6 Pernambuco 7s '47	7½	7½	7½
6 Peru 7s '59	7	6¾	6¾
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Peru 6s 1961	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
32 Rio de Jan 8s 46	9	8¾	9
17 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
13 Rio Gr do Sul 8

Churchill Bars Empire Cabinet And Complete Facts on War

Continued from Page 1

war gives the impression it cannot, in the long run, procure victory, who cares for its explanations? It ought to go—that is to say, if you can find another that can do better. However, it must be remembered no Government can conduct war unless it stands on a solid foundation and is known to stand on that foundation.

Had to Withdraw Fleet

"We hoped 15,000 to 30,000 good troops with artillery and a proportion of tanks, aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings of the enemy and prevent him from using airfields or harbors while the Navy held off or destroyed the sea attack.

"There was a time limit, however, and action of the Navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defense was bound to be very costly.

"We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the seaguard fleet had to be withdrawn.

"If, in the meanwhile, the Army could succeed in biting off the head of this terrific apparatus of airborne attack before the time limit was reached, then we would have had to prepare all over again.

"We might well have for a time at least broken it off.

"I wonder what would have been said by our critics if we had given up Crete without firing a shot.

"We should have been told we had surrendered to the enemy the command of the Eastern Mediterranean.

"Crete was an extremely important salient in our line of defense. It was like Fort Duamont in 1916 and Kamel Hill in 1918.

"These were taken by the Germans, but the Germans lost the war. Could you be sure the same results would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Duamont and Kamel Hill?

"These battles can only be judged in relation to the campaign as a whole."

Warning by Hore-Belisha

Foremost among Government critics was Former War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who vigorously urged separate air force for the Army.

The House, alternately cheering and silent as Mr. Hore-Belisha reviewed Britain's fight in the Eastern Mediterranean, heard him conclude:

"I deem it my duty to warn the country that it is only by handling our problems with greater vigor and imagination that we can obtain victory."

"Aircraft must be recognized as an integral part of the Navy and Army as any other weapon," he asserted, adding that:

"Present arrangements have been defended hitherto on the ground that they work; the answer given in Crete is plainly that they do not."

Mr. Arthur Baxter, a Conservative, criticized the War Cabinet as unwieldy.

"I don't think the Government in its present form can lead us to victory or at any rate to victory in time to prevent universal collapse in Europe," he said.

Defense of Churchill

To Mr. Churchill's defense came a fellow Conservative, Lieut. Col. J. R. J. McNamara, who observed that he was "not worried over this battle of Crete," and that "the Prime Minister cannot be held personally responsible for tactics and administration."

"It is asked why it was, when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in a high state of defense, Mr. Churchill said.

"Everyone will admit it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields unless we could find the AA (antiaircraft) guns and the aircraft.

"Unless we had, that would simply have facilitated the descent upon the islands.

"We had to consider whether our airfields, our air factories, and our ports and cities should be further denuded for the sake of the war in the Middle East. Everything we send to the Middle East is out of action for the best part of three months if it has to go round the Cape. No one can judge whether we should have run more risks at home for the sake of fortifying and multiplying Cretan airfields without having full and intimate knowledge of our resources. We provided in Crete a deterrent to enemy attack sufficient to require a major effort on his part, but to attempt to be safe everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere.

Big Transportation Problem

"It is not aircraft but transportation which is the limiting factor at this end.

"This is primarily a matter for Commanders in Chief in the Middle East although His Majesty's Government share to the full their responsibility for whatever is done.

"One has to compare this process with sending airplanes packed in crates, put upon ships and sent through great ocean spaces until they reach the Cape, unpacking them and setting them up again.

"Co-operation and co-ordination between services is carried to a very high pitch. The Chief Air Officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the Commander in Chief. The Naval Commander in Chief has to be at sea very often.

"The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by one without close association with the other is quite illusory."

All Services Assisting

Here a member intervened to ask: "Who has the final say?"

Mr. Churchill replied: "It is not so much a question of the final say. No disagreement I know of has arisen.

"The Air Force is assisting the Army and the Fleet in all their functions," he continued. "In the event of a difference it could be settled in a few hours by reference to here (apparently the Prime Minister meant a reference to the Cabinet).

"It has been said you should never fight without superior or at least ample air support. It is not a question between what is good and what is bad. The choice is between two very terrible alternatives (cheers), must you yield an important key position one after another?

"There are others who have said, and I have seen it in papers also, that you should defend no place you cannot be sure you can hold. Well then, can one ever be sure?

Must Fight or Yield

"If this principle of giving up without a fight any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all?

"Germans in this war have gained many victories very easily. They have overrun countries and beaten down strong powers with very little resistance being offered them.

Stubborn Resistance Vital

"It is not only the question of time that is gained by fighting—even at a disadvantage—for important points, but there is also the vitally important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy.

"The House will see there are some arguments at least which deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have got to have a certainty to win at any point and that if you have not got it, it is better to clear out beforehand.

"The whole history of the war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine.

"Again and again it has been proved that fierce and stubborn resistance, even against heavy odds, even under exceptional difficulties and disadvantages, is an essential element in victory.

"At any rate, the decision to hold Crete and to fight was taken with full knowledge of the fact air support would be at a minimum.

"I take the fullest responsibility for that decision, but Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Committee and General (Sir Archibald) Wavell thought not only that Crete ought to be defended, but that, in spite of a lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle. There were no illusions about the scale of the enemy's airborne attack and it turned out the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price; and his resources when concentrated on a particular point may often be overwhelming at that point."

As for the war on other fronts, Mr. Churchill said that the monthly average production of guns and heavy tanks was 50 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1941 than in the last quarter of 1940.

May, he continued, was Britain's best month in the battle of the Atlantic, and he said that production in Britain had not been disorganized by air raids, but on the contrary was "increasing."

In the British war on German shipping, Mr. Churchill said that Britain in May "sank, captured or saw scuttled 257,000 tons of German shipping.

This, he added, "has a bearing in any sea-borne invasion."

German Chute Troops Wore Own Uniforms

By the Associated Press

London, June 10

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, discussing the battle of Crete in the House of Commons today, retracted his earlier charge that German parachute troops were dressed in New Zealand uniforms.

The Prime Minister went on to declare that Britain lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the battle for Crete against 5,000 Germans drowned, 12,000 killed or wounded, and 180 fighters and bombers, and 150 troop-carrying German aircraft destroyed.

The Prime Minister made the charge that the Germans had driven British and New Zealand walking wounded before them in the Crete fighting.

The British losses recounted did not include Greek or Cretan casualties, he said.

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APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Myles Standish Hotel, consisting of living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath; light and airy; very reasonable rent for summer. See MR. HAUK, 1 Norway Street. Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 319.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT, BERKSHIRES, 6-room cottage on Westfield River; fireplace, kitchen range; wood supplied; spring water in kitchen, no electricity; 8 acres grounds; $150.00; until Sept. 15th. C. A. ROWLAND, 33-16 153rd St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

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N. Y. C.—Attractive single rooms $4.50 and $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia and church. 506 W. 113th St. (Apt. 6-B). CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; central location; $10.00. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, competent bookkeeper, complete charge office; excellent references. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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B	P		N	I	O	B	E		A	U
A	L	T		S	E	E		A	P	T
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	T	I	N				S	O	L	
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E	U		P	A	D	U	A		D	O
U		P	I	C	A	S	S	O		C
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ENGLAND

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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Double and Triple Sprung
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Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
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Exclusive Fashions
●
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

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What About That Decorating?
ROBINSON'S
of Clumber Street, will help you
Complete Stock of Wallpapers, Paints, etc. TEL. 143

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
3 & 11, Stockwell Gate
Ladies' and Men's Tailors
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FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
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Repairs a Speciality
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BLUE LINE TAXIS
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No Extra Charges
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ENGLAND

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86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069 Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
SUNBLINDS and inside blinds for Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings. Phone 75478.

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BOOKSELLERS
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OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
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K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale
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Gowns for Day and Evening Wear
CLEGG & ROLLANS, Ltd.
21, Drake Street Tel. 2779
Ensembles and Suits

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
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Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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14 Wharf St.

GOWNS KNITWEAR HOSIERY
Smart Styles
Marian G. Naylor
623, Ecclesall Road Tel. 62543

W. H. Fisher
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

THE WOOL SHOP
(MRS. GLENN)
Knitting Wools and All Accessories
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lingerie Shirts Socks and Ties
14 Terminus Road, Millhouse

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR
PHONE STO. 4727

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

SCOTLAND
- SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
- REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
- COSTUME CLOTHS
- TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
- FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
- HIGHLAND OUTFITS.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511.

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241 Sauchiehall Street,
'Phone: Douglas 2389

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new with Loose Covers, frilled and welted, in the latest materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK 64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW, N

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
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Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
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Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
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CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Show People and Charity

(The Film Daily)

If you are ever inclined to doubt the power of prayer . . . we recommend a cut-back to Pittsburgh . . . —the time: Thanksgiving Day, 1928 . . . Picture to yourself the great city . . . filled with a great joy. . . . Such is the setting. . . .

Against the panoply of celebration . . . there beat in apparent hopelessness . . . the voices of two against the world . . . —a woman weeping in despair . . . and an infant cooing . . . Now the child is left alone . . . forsaken in the nursery of the Sheridan Square Theater . . . To its tiny dress is pinned a scribbled note: . . . "I cannot afford to keep this child . . . Her name is Catherine . . . I have six others . . . She was born October 24th and I am leaving her in this theater . . . because of what I have heard of the charity of show people . . . and with a prayer that you will care for her." . . .

The "prayer that you will care for her" . . . was heard that Thanksgiving Day . . . It filled the hearts of 11 men . . . who called their informal fraternal group Variety . . . because each represented a different branch of the industry . . . To these men that scribbled note really said: . . . "Behold! I bring thee tidings of great joy". . . .

Strange as the alliteration may sound . . . Variety Clubs of America were founded through this foundling . . . She was appropriately named Catherine Variety Sheridan . . . and is today a lovely young lady . . . Annually, the Pittsburgh Club adopts another child . . . names it Catherine V. Sheridan and finds it a home with kind foster parents . . . So tremendous has been the growth of the national organization . . . that for the current year . . . a grand total of close to $400,000 has been pledged for its philanthropies . . . and indications are that this sum will be greatly exceeded when the delegates make their final reports . . . at the Clubs' Seventh National Convention. . . . Incidentally, the total amount of pledges for 1941 is about $100,000 more than last year. . . .

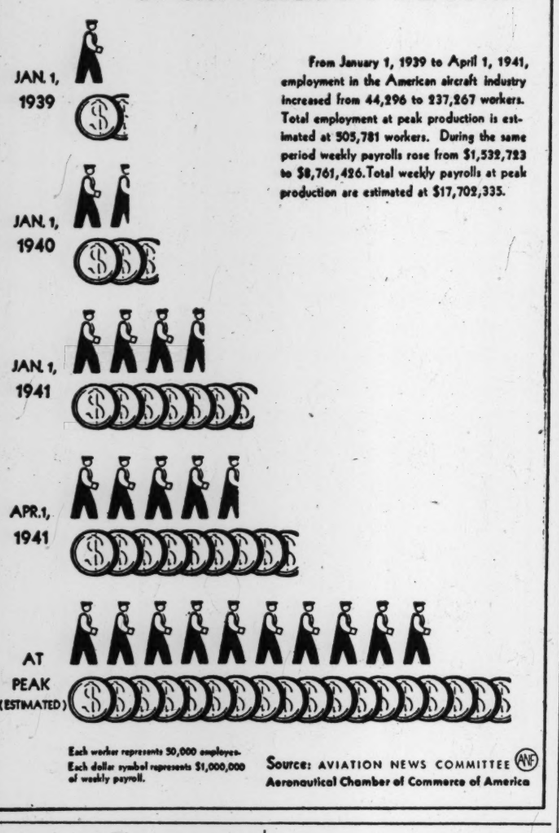
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A U. S. Army fort in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. A Canadian National Park, probably the highest in the world, on the western slope of the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia; reached by a 19-mile motor road up Mount Revelstoke.
3. New York, in 1938.
4. An arm of the Baltic Sea off the northern coast of Prussia.
5. Virginia.
6. This is the hot, dry, dust-laden wind of the desert, particularly in Arabia and Africa.
7. The Women's Reserve Naval Service in England; familiarly called the "Wrens."
8. A manufacturing city in Pennsylvania.
9. Tuscany; they were a family of Florentine bankers, who became rulers of Tuscany.
10. The St. Joe in Idaho.

America's Planes

PERSONNEL, PAYROLLS ZOOM IN U.S. AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY


JAN. 1, 1939
JAN. 1, 1940
JAN. 1, 1941
APR. 1, 1941
AT PEAK (ESTIMATED)
Each worker represents 50,000 employes.
Each dollar symbol represents $1,000,000 of weekly payroll.

From January 1, 1939 to April 1, 1941, employment in the American aircraft industry increased from 44,296 to 237,267 workers. Total employment at peak production is estimated at 505,781 workers. During the same period weekly payrolls rose from $1,532,723 to $8,761,426. Total weekly payrolls at peak production are estimated at $17,702,335.

Source: AVIATION NEWS COMMITTEE, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America

A Verse for Today . . .

I put on righteousness, and it clothed me: my judgment was as a robe and a diadem.

—Job 29:14

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Brevities

Dallas Morning Star: We are told that successful cruise clothes must resist sea air wilting. Also preliminary bankroll wilting.

St. Louis Star-Times: There are two kinds of people—those who own the earth, and the 98 per cent who spend their lives paying interest.

Milwaukee Journal: They say this plane that is out of sight before it is heard is only a beginning. A later model will beat its own shadow in by nine minutes.

Detroit News: A hat a yard or so in diameter is the thing this summer for the fair gardener, when showing the man where to dig.

Two to Eighteen

In Napoleon's time, one man making supplies was sufficient for each two soldiers; today it takes 18 men in industry to maintain one soldier.

Daily Anecdote

Accurate Facsimile

Mark Twain often received photographs from men whose friends had made them believe that they looked like him. Discovering that his house was beginning to run over with pictures of these aspirants to fame, Mark determined to relieve himself of the burden of answering the heavy correspondance, and so had his printer strike off a few hundred copies of the following letter:

"My dear Sir: I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. In my opinion you are more like me than any other of my numerous doubles. I may even say that you resemble me more closely than I do myself. In fact I intend to use your picture to shave by.

"Yours thankfully,
"S. Clemens."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a stick of wood can be set afire by steam?

Wood, especially very dry wood, will catch fire at quite moderate temperatures. That is why it is unwise to have wood in contact with heating pipes in homes or other buildings.

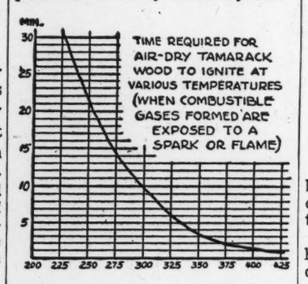
Experiments show that dry hemlock wood, for example, will ignite at air temperatures only slightly over 400° F. The continued exposure of wood to temperatures as low as 320° will cause it to char, and (in the presence of a spark or pilot flame above the wood to ignite the combustible gases) will even cause it to burst into flame.

Steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure has the same temperature as boiling water, or 212°, and is not hot enough to kindle wood. In Southern Alaska, however, in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a very special kind of steam is produced. The Valley lies at the foot of the volcano, Mt. Katmai, and beneath it are the intense fires which produce the glowing molten lava of volcanic eruptions.

The steam hissing up through the thousands of holes (or fumaroles, as they are called) in the Valley floor is quite capable of setting fire to wood.

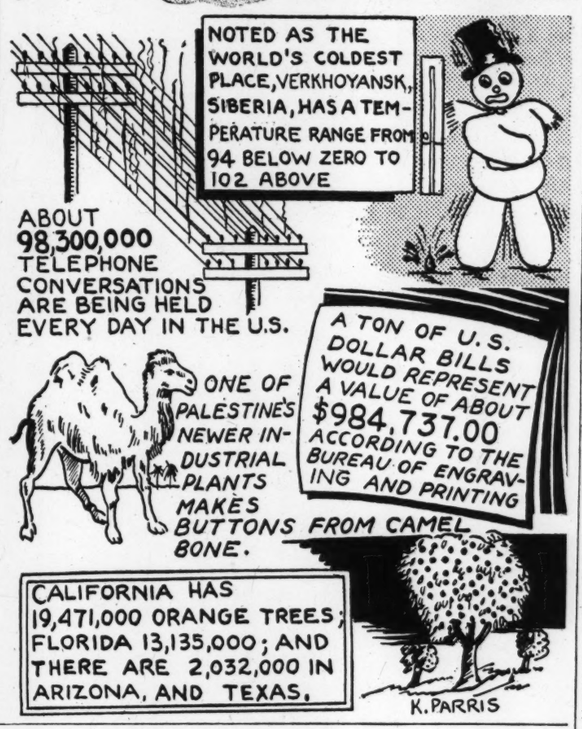
An exploration party sent out by the National Geographic Society demonstrated this fact beyond peradventure. The end of a walking stick was slivered into shavings and inserted in one of the fumaroles. Before long it began to smoke and char. Flame, however, requires oxygen, so the wood could not flare up in flames while held in the steam, but, on being pulled out into the air, it immediately burst into flame.

The steam had evidently heated the slivers of wood to a temperature at least equal to the ignition point and the only necessary additional factor was for the oxygen of the air to get at them in order for them to burn.


MIN.
30
25
20
15
10
5
TIME REQUIRED FOR AIR-DRY TAMARACK WOOD TO IGNITE AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES (WHEN COMBUSTIBLE GASES FORMED ARE EXPOSED TO A SPARK OR FLAME)
200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425

Thus it seems to me that we may place well up on our list of natural wonders the fact that, in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a stick may be set afire by thrusting it into water—for steam is but water in gaseous form! — **W. P. Keasbey.**

FACTS AND FIGURES


NOTED AS THE WORLD'S COLDEST PLACE, VERKHOYANSK, SIBERIA, HAS A TEMPERATURE RANGE FROM 94 BELOW ZERO TO 102 ABOVE
ABOUT 98,300,000 TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS ARE BEING HELD EVERY DAY IN THE U.S.
A TON OF U.S. DOLLAR BILLS WOULD REPRESENT A VALUE OF ABOUT $984,737.00 ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
ONE OF PALESTINE'S NEWER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS MAKES BUTTONS FROM CAMEL BONE.
CALIFORNIA HAS 19,471,000 ORANGE TREES; FLORIDA 13,135,000; AND THERE ARE 2,032,000 IN ARIZONA, AND TEXAS.
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

ALL truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

In Lighter Vein

My Mistake!

Raymond Jenkins of Perth Amboy, N. J., got out of bed, looked out of the window and rushed for the nearest fire alarm box.

When the fire wagons arrived he said he was sorry. The raging conflagration he had seen turned out to be the rising sun.—(AP).

A Hat, He Thought

Mrs. Brown displayed a large lampshade she had just bought.

Mrs. Brown: "Isn't that perfectly lovely, my dear?"

Mr. Brown (looking anything but pleased): "If you wear that to church tomorrow you'll go alone."—Grit.

Come Anyway

Thomas B. Reed, once Speaker of the House, was the author of many quips. One day an effort was being made to secure a quorum. Telegrams were sent to the absent members. One man, delayed by a flood which covered the railroad lines, wired:

"Washout on line; can't come."

Reed wired back: "Buy another shirt and come on next train."—Pasadena Post.

Dropped Off

Boy (noticing sewed-up bottom buttonhole of father's vest): "Dad, one of your buttonholes has come off!"—Montreal Star.

Vocations

They Grew a Business

Sleek passenger liners or grimy cargo ships which call at Lagos, Nigeria, can always be sure of obtaining one luxury among the supplies which they take on board—crisp English lettuce as green and fresh as though it had just been plucked in an English kitchen-garden. Two young African boys who have built themselves a business from nothing merely by studying European ways are responsible for making cool green salads available to all who pass by that humid tropical coast.

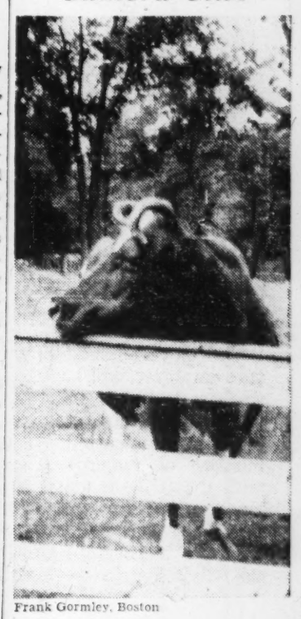
Vincent Nwaefalu and Abel Kanu, two young men of the Ibo tribe, came to Lagos a few years ago as respectively gardener and steward to Mr. E. H. Duckworth, Inspector of Education in Nigeria. In their leisure hours they would stroll round to greet friends who worked in other European houses and they noticed that in many of the gardens which they saw there were growing large beds of lettuce. This, they learned, was a food which the white man constantly demanded but which was not generally grown in Lagos, owing to the poor quality of the soil. They found that the lettuce-beds in the gardens of the European houses were nourished by expensive imported chemical plant foods, far beyond the reach of the purse of an ordinary African boy.

But Vincent and Abel were not discouraged. They went home to Mr. Duckworth and suggested that his house, too, should grow its own vegetables. They asked to be given a piece of land and they sought his co-operation in developing a fertilizer to take the place of the imported chemicals. Mr. Duckworth readily agreed, and after a series of experiments he discovered that by rotting a local bush grass and adding it to the sandy soil, it was possible to produce good crops. Many varieties of seeds were obtained from England until the types most suitable for the Nigerian soil were found.

Soon, the lettuce crop was so plentiful that a new outlet had to be found. Vincent and Abel took some specimens to the stewards of the ships which were lying in Lagos harbor and asked for orders, which were quickly given. News of their enterprise spread among the merchant seamen calling along the West African coast.

Today Vincent and Abel have six African boys working for them. They are growing thousands of lettuce plants which they sell to the ships, usually two hundred or more at a time, at about two cents each. Now that many British troops have arrived in West Africa, they have found fresh customers in the officers' messes.—G. Y., London, Eng.

Camera Club



Frank Gormley, Boston

Chin Rest

Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Standish?
2. Mount Revelstoke Park?
3. The second State to legalize savings bank life insurance?
4. The Gulf of Danzig?
5. The home State of Senator Carter Glass?
6. A simoom?
7. The W. R. N. S.?
8. Altoona?
9. The home land of the Medici?
10. The highest navigable river in the world?

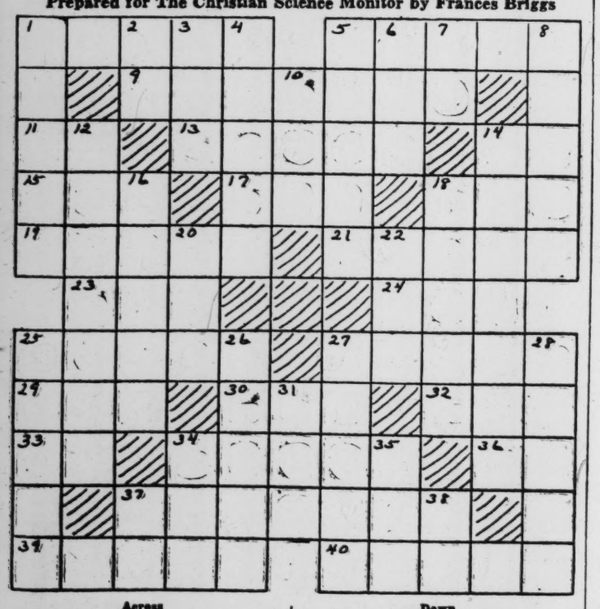
(Answers appear on this page)

Cabbages and Kings

● In the Soviet Union 47 per cent of the underground soil is in a permanently frozen state. ● A heavy bombing plane contains 450,000 rivets. ● The average American uses about 250 pounds of paper a year. ● Nathan Sharaf, a Boston restaurant operator, sells ice cream by weight rather than by volume. Two pounds sell for 80 cents or the same price as one quart under the other method. ● The famous Burma Road to China crosses 1,000 miles of mountains. ● More than half the tin used in the United States goes into making cans. ● Plastic milk bottles have been designed. ● Soybeans may provide fiber material for automobile upholstery.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In what game do you try to checkmate opponent's king?
5—What is a British soldier called?
9—Who wrote "Sorrell and Son"?
11—Bishop (abbr.).
13—Who was a tearful character in Greek mythology?
14—What is symbol for gold?
15—High in pitch.
17—To perceive by the eye.
18—Ready.
19—What was first name of Tate, British poet laureate?
21—Charles William Gordon, Canadian author, is better known as —— Connor.
23—What is a bluish-white metal?
24—The sun.
25—What is something that serves as a memorial of a person or event?
27—Young hog is what?
29—What is a nickname for Henry?
30—Petroleum is what?
32—What is the hairy coat of a mammal?
33—What is a prefix signifying "good"?
34—What place is scene of "Taming of the Shrew"?
36—Act.
37—Who is a famous Spanish painter and sculptor?
39—What is twelfth part of a year?
40—Which Marx brother is silent on screen?

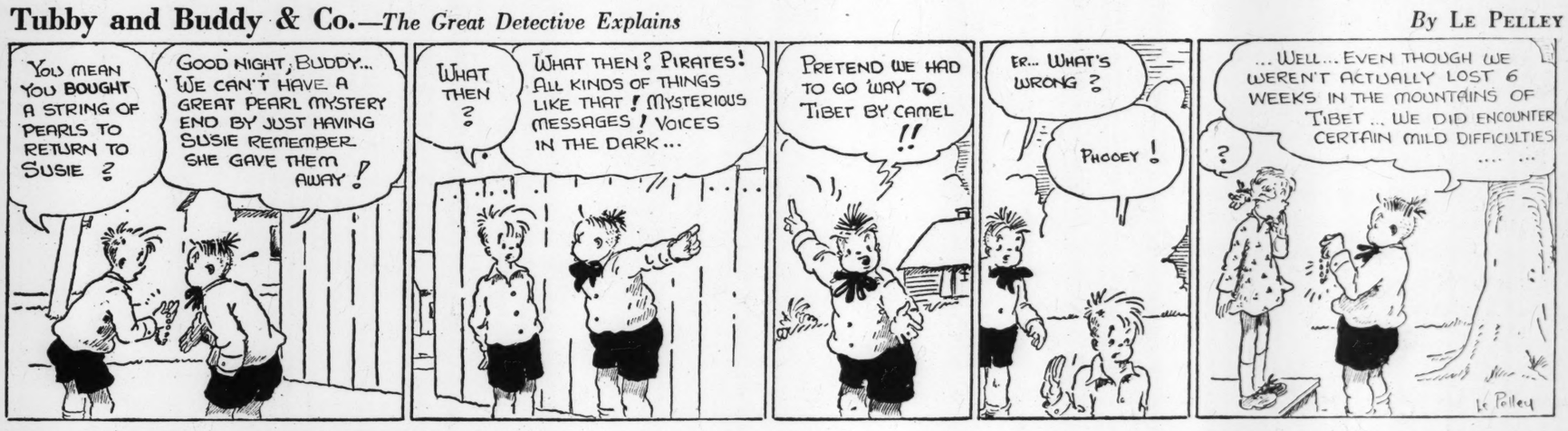
Down

1—Native of Havana is what?
2—What ending denotes the past tense?
3—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
4—What is another name for an earthquake?
6—What Italian river is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"?
6—Unity.
7—What is symbol for magnesium?
8—Conrad went in quest of what?
10—Who wrote "The Fall of the House of Usher"?
12—What is an extensive stretch of elevated land?
14—A claque is paid to do what at a theatrical representation?
16—What is either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle?
18—Reserved.
20—Designating a plain weave.
22—Wood of what tree is tough and elastic?
25—What is a genus of Asiatic herbs?
26—What vehicle got its name from Kocs, Hungary?
27—Watery snow is what?
28—What old English game is supposed by some to have suggested billiards?
31—Girl's name.
34—What is an excavation beneath a furnace for receiving ashes?
35—Man's name.
37—Promissory note (abbr.).
38—Either.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

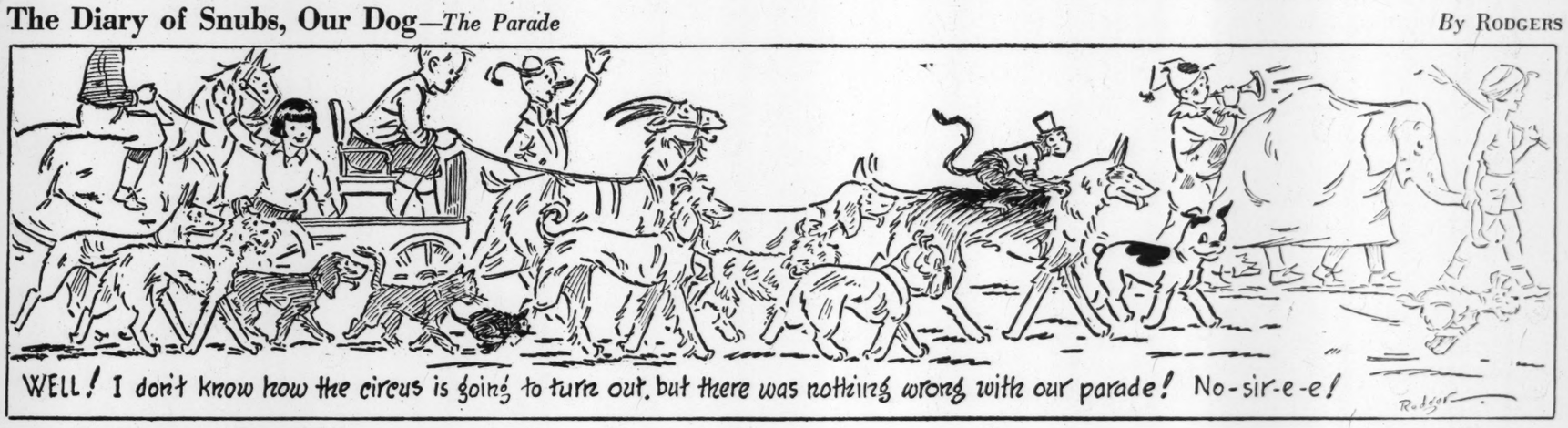
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Great Detective Explains*

By Le Pelley


YOU MEAN YOU BOUGHT A STRING OF PEARLS TO RETURN TO SUSIE ?
GOOD NIGHT, BUDDY... WE CAN'T HAVE A GREAT PEARL MYSTERY END BY JUST HAVING SUSIE REMEMBER SHE GAVE THEM AWAY !
WHAT THEN ?
WHAT THEN ? PIRATES! ALL KINDS OF THINGS LIKE THAT ! MYSTERIOUS MESSAGES ! VOICES IN THE DARK...
PRETEND WE HAD TO GO 'WAY TO TIBET BY CAMEL !!
ER... WHAT'S WRONG ?
PHOOEY !
?
... WELL... EVEN THOUGH WE WEREN'T ACTUALLY LOST 6 WEEKS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF TIBET ... WE DID ENCOUNTER CERTAIN MILD DIFFICULTIES ... ...
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Parade*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*It Looks Like Fun*

By The Hagers

I STARTED IN WITHOUT DELAY, AND FOUND A SPOT FOR MY CAFÉ.
WHILE FRISKY PUT THE DUST TO FLIGHT, I MADE THE WINDOW CLEAN AND BRIGHT.
THE PLAYVILLE FOLKS, AS THEY WOULD PASS, GAZED CURIOUSLY AT THE GLASS.
ONE STOPPED TO LOOK, THEN IN HE CAME. "MAY I PLAY TOO? I LIKE YOUR GAME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uncle Sam Takes Over

The United States Government has assumed control of operations in the big North American Aviation company plant in California, and the thousands of employees who want to work are assured of that opportunity by the presence of Federal troops. This was a bold and necessary action, wholesome so far as it goes, yet it does not solve the whole question.

The Government, as would a private employer, will have to find enough workers to put together the $196,000,000 worth of airplanes for which the plant has contracted. Apparently the number of employees in sympathy with the strike is small and much the larger proportion will return. Besides this, some workers can be recruited in the labor market; the Government has the Civil Service register at its disposal; and a certain number may be influenced by prospective loss of deferment in the draft if they remain away from their defense jobs.

But the many who continue at work under the existing wage scale will do so in reliance on the outcome of negotiations which had begun before the strike and in which the National Defense Mediation Board has been asked to improve the 50-cents-an-hour basic wage in the plant—a minimum altogether too low by reference to other comparable employment. The company had agreed to abide by the award of the board and make it retroactive to May 1. The demand of President Roosevelt that labor and management accept the decisions of this tribunal makes its services amount practically to compulsory arbitration where voluntary negotiations fail.

Ordinarily compulsory arbitration would be very undesirable, and it certainly should not be invoked in any case until all voluntary processes have broken down, but the defense emergency in which thousands are serving for nothing or for the limited rewards of the military services makes it reasonable to impose some unusual controls.

Up to this point it has been reasoned that if men were refused the right to strike, they should know they were working for the Government and not for the profit of any private employer. Evidently on this theory the Government has taken charge. But is it necessary to continue that occupation indefinitely or for the duration of the emergency?

If a Government agency determines the wage rates the employer must pay, another Government agency sets the price for his product, and another computes the amount he must pay in taxes, is there not a fairly comprehensive public control on his profits? Labor should continue to have representation through unions in bargaining negotiations or before tribunals, but some limitation on the right to strike is already matched by the Government's authority to seize the plants of recalcitrant employers.

Assuming that the more stubborn strikes in defense industries are Communist-instigated or Communist-led—as there is now strong evidence to indicate—the followers of Marx and Stalin doubtless would take some satisfaction if their course compelled the United States to resort to large-scale Government operation of productive facilities. It is quite reasonable to hope that the Administration will find it possible in general to return manufacturing plants to private management once order and production have been restored.

20,000,000 Checkerboards

An American manufacturer reports that, within a recent year, he turned out and sold no less than 20,000,000 checkerboards. Evidently the venerable game of draughts, in competition with motion pictures, motoring, radio, football and baseball, is holding its own.

History should record that checkers afforded early settlers a convenient, inexpensive form of indoor relaxation, helped trader and trapper, snowbound in log shelters, to while away long hours; accompanied the Argonauts to California in '49, and subsequently aided the kerosene lamp in making brighter the evenings in many a "little old sod shanty on the plains."

As much as sugar, salt or flour, the game was stock equipment of the backwoods store. In the frontier inn, it made less tedious the wait of many a traveler. Where pupils were forbidden by parents to play until lessons were finished, it aided education by providing an incentive to finish "homework." And present-day students have not forgotten the game, as many a maturer person has learned while he watched his youthful opponent clean up the board.

Sea Law Today

Radio reports from a Brazilian ship that it has picked up survivors from an American vessel "sunk by a German submarine" have been received very calmly in the United States. The Robin Moor is the first American ship whose loss has been attributed to torpedoes in this war. Reports place the sinking in the Western Hemisphere, certainly far from any combat zone. While it is well that America should not become excited, particularly when so little is known, Americans should face the full implications of a situation which the sinking of an American ship can only expose.

The fact is that the Nazis are practicing open piracy. They have made mockery of American efforts to fix and keep out of "combat zones." For American citizens and ships to do that today would require them to stay off the sea. One of the ambulance drivers taken from the Zamzam has just returned to America and confirms reports that the Nazi raider shelled that ship before determining whether it was carrying passengers or what flag it flew.

If one compares the present state of lawlessness on the sea with the careful promises made by Germany after the sinking of the William P. Frye, first American ship sunk in the World War, the completely piratical practices of the Nazis become evident. President Roosevelt has made it plain that Americans will not be pushed off the seven seas. The utter disregard of American rights leaves no doubt that efforts to avoid clashing with Nazi power would drive Americans into a hermit state—and then afford no assurance of safety if that power were able to extend itself.

Manifestly there is no safety in running away. Freedom of the seas or of decent national existence is only to be preserved by protecting it. The American Navy should be used to insure such protection.

Steel Capacity

For some months there has been debate as to whether the United States has enough steel manufacturing capacity to underwrite production for war, and if not, what can be done about it. Certain New Deal economists last year argued, though steel capacity then was only partly employed, that more furnaces should be built.

At the end of January, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, declared the productive capacity of the steel industry in the United States—upward of 84,000,000 tons annually—was adequate for all war and peacetime uses known to exist. A month later, a survey made for President Roosevelt by Gano Dunn, senior consultant to the production division of the OPM, supported the position of the industry. It forecast that after defense, export, and civilian needs were supplied, a comfortable margin of capacity would remain in 1941 and some leeway in 1942. This assumed steps would be taken to remedy shortages of coke and pig iron.

Recently Mr. Dunn made another survey and found a momentous change in the situation. Prospective demand for steel has been sharply increased by the lend-lease program, other defense needs, and an increased national income for civilian purchases of steel goods. The OPM consultant now expects that combined military, export, and civilian demands for steel will exceed the industry's capacity by 1,400,000 tons this year and by 6,400,000 tons next year.

This does not mean necessarily that feverish efforts should be undertaken to increase capacity. Even last year was a rather late date to attempt to build furnaces and mills for all the steel that might possibly be bought, for that sort of construction takes time and, moreover, consumes some of the steel which is now needed for direct uses. Neither is it practical for the steel industry, a notable prince or pauper industry, to build all the capacity that might be employed for a short emergency peak—and then be left idle.

Yet the OPM in consultation with leaders of the industry has concluded that 10,000,000 tons additional plant capacity should be built to assure the meeting of civilian needs above military demands. This is almost three times as much as Mr. Dunn assumed would be built before 1942. America's steel-producing capacity is said already to be twice that of Germany and its occupied territory. If this should leave some civilian wants unfilled, surely there will be no quibble at forgoing some conveniences in order to assure—as can be assured—that every defense demand will be met.

Our Readers Say—

"Mothers Against Draft?" "No," Says One

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your readers' column a letter headed, "Mothers Against Draft?" has spurred me on to state my views on this subject. I am the mother of a draft-age son and my answer is a thoughtful, considered No.

However, another phase of this subject presents itself to me—the viewpoint of the draft-age men, our sons.

I have been informed that a wave of protest against military training in preparation for war breaks forth from certain groups of today's young manhood.

There may be those of us who are not in accord with this attitude; but may we not do a little looking backward to find the possible cause and to do our part in correcting it?

Let us as adults review the years in which these very youths were born and grew to manhood. They were years at the close of the "war to make the world safe for Democracy," when we were wholly convinced that war was to be no more, and that we might set ourselves the happy task of making peace our way of life.

Of course, this type of thought influenced our young sons in their growing years. Every small boy with thinking parents was protected from the influence of toy weapons and warlike games lest he learn the ways of war. The schools taught peace—college groups were for the most part strong peace units—and peace between nations was to be forever maintained through the path of reasoning together in true arbitration.

Alas for the cry of "Peace, peace, when there is no peace!" in this year of 1941. These very youths have now the heavy task of a turn-about-face, and can we, as parents, be too tolerant, patient and understanding of this attitude in meeting this problem of readjustment?

Let us approach them in their problem with all the wisdom of which we are capable. Let us help them to see that being prepared fosters strength and confidence within themselves; that fear, the strongest foe, can be minimized and even overcome when one knows he is prepared and ready to meet the threatening Goliaths which stalk to and fro in the distance. It is very possible, too, that the foes, upon seeing men prepared and ready, may slink away into black oblivion to be seen no more. FRIEND OF YOUTH

Evanston, Ill.

"Switzerland Is Brave"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The latest batch of (oh! so welcome!) Christian Science Monitors included an article entitled "Switzerland is Lonely."

The writer was surely wearing black spectacles when he penned that, and I should be sorry if any of our readers gained a gloomy impression of Switzerland's state of mind. The points he brings out cannot be denied: things are not so easy as they were. But in comparison to the unfortunate countries all around us, we are a favored nation. We can enjoy our homes, our churches, our freedom, grateful wonder, due to the heroism and unselfishness of Britain's men, women, and children.

The Swiss are determined to defend their freedom and bravely to face up to their duty in spite of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

To the world we would say:

Switzerland is beautiful
Switzerland is brave,
Switzerland is grateful.

Geneva T. C.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Life Line

"Aunt" Angeline

We saw the picturesque cabin nestled on the mountainside as we drove along the scenic Cumberland Falls road one warm Sunday morning in June.

One just couldn't pass it by! Yellow and white daisies blossomed in profusion despite the sandy, rocky soil. A wisp of smoke came out the old stone chimney. Utensils adorned the porch wall and a rusty old dinner-bell hung from a leaning post.

We approached to ask if we might take a few pictures and "Aunt" Angeline appeared. She smoothed her neatly parted hair, adjusted her combs and welcomed us with gracious hospitality. A kindly Kentucky mountain woman, in faded but immaculate calico, "Aunt" Angeline possesses a "quality" not to be found in some far more pretentious homes and a homespun philosophy that might well be the envy of some of our more learned minds of today.

She had lived here alone for twenty-two years and by her hard efforts and resourcefulness earned her living. Apologizing because her hollyhocks weren't in bloom "so's we'd get a better picture," she invited us in to see her needlework. A small pan of grits was cooking in a bed of coals in the open fireplace where "Aunt" Angeline does all her cooking. A snowy white counterpane covered the bed in the corner of the one-room cabin and a large and well-worn "family" Bible lay near by. She opened it tenderly and proudly showed us a card she'd received for Christmas.

An "artist lady," passing through the Cumberland region, stopped and painted a delightful water color of the tiny Kentucky cabin, mounted it and sent it to "Aunt" Angeline for Christmas with a poem which is her most cherished possession.

* * *

"Aunt" Angeline, as all her friends call her, makes a meager living selling crocheted chair tidies. Tourists, spying the wee cabin from the highway, occasionally stop and never fail to purchase. Her neat work brings more orders, but Angeline gives credit where credit is due—"the good Lord provideth."

However, when we wished to buy an unusually pretty pattern, she refused. It was the Sabbath and she would never desecrate the Lord's Day! Were we coming back this way? She hoped so, it would "pleasure" her to sell us then.

No, she wasn't afraid to live alone. If she needed aid she would ring the old bell and her nearest neighbor would come running down the pike. (Her nearest neighbor lives a quarter mile away.)

As a girl, she had plowed the land, sheared sheep, carded wool, woven cloth and even helped build the split rail fences. She showed us her home-made loom, quilting frame, and rough-hewn spinning-wheel.

"Aunt" Angeline loves her flowers. She refuses to sell them but generously shares them with her friends. Her favorites are hibiscus, cockscomb, sunflowers, and hollyhocks. She also shares the seed which she gathers carefully in the fall.

* * *

"Aunt" Angeline is "all wool and a yard wide," and of the sturdy pioneer stock that is the backbone of our America. Her unfaltering faith and Kentucky mountain philosophy are always quietly soothing. Her staunch courage brings to mind a quotation of William Allen White's, "I am not afraid of tomorrow for I have seen yesterday and I love today."

So when the soft spring winds beckon, we think of the land of "Aunt" Angeline Foley—land of the pink mountain laurel, dogwood, and azalea, where the cardinal calls from the honeysuckle hedging the roadside, where you're sure to meet an occasional fiddler, dressed in his Sunday best, heading for the barn dance down in the valley, and where a humble gifted mountain woman sits in her tiny cabin on the Cumberland Falls turnpike, eager to greet each sun-up with a smile. F. F. M.

Unlabored Musings

The Light That Is Felt

If the period of waiting for the cloud to be lifted off the tabernacle has afforded an opportunity for rest, and if this has been patiently endured, it should not be long before the pillar of fire is seen once more beckoning the forward-looking man on to the Promised Land. With what eagerness is this leading light awaited by many in the dim gloaming that today covers the earth!

When Sir Edward Grey in 1914, oppressed with the prospect of unnecessary slaughter and destruction, remarked, "The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime," he voiced in poetic language a pessimistic sentiment which has been quoted again and again but which one accepts as true only so far as it applies to the cultural advantages of that time. Either these lights had failed in their illumination; or they were lacking in that glow of inspiration which would have been sufficient to save the people from disastrous war. They had to make way for something better, just as flickering rush-light had to give place to the tallow candle, the candle to the gas jet, and the gas jet to the electric bulb, with many intermediate stages between each of them.

It must be observed, too, that not one of these light-giving expedients represented some new gift from the Creator to His creation. Each of them had been available all the time. They came into being simply because of the continual effort of mankind to get more light, an effort that will never cease until light is known for what it is, and its full effulgence has been achieved.

* * *

"The darkness and the light are both alike to Thee," sang the Psalmist, implying that in the full illumination of the one Mind there are no varying degrees of light. Hollywood may use the maximum amount of candlepower to light a picture, the illuminating value of which is practically nil, while a scene enacted more than a century ago by the light of a single candle in the cockpit of H. M. S. Victory may yet serve to bring the light of love and gratitude and courage to the doubting thought.

"I feel and seek the light I cannot see," cried Coleridge, and that is the way with many of us. The glare of a worthless picture affords no light to such seekers, but the extinction of meretricious lights, when all around is storm and stress, may be but the prelude to the dawn of the true light. As Whittier's beautiful verse expresses it:

"Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking calm and clear."

People sometimes talk glibly of the collapse of civilization and cite by way of illustration the various forms of pre-Christian civilization that have crumbled into dust. But they fail to remember that since the time when he who said of himself, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life," a new fragrance was breathed into men's lives like the breath of Spring awakening the dead grass.

* * *

Much that is unjust and oppressive has had to be discarded and there is yet much more that needs to be laid off, but as long as men are seeking and following this light there is no reason to fear the collapse of a civilization that derives its beneficial activities therefrom. Should man's perception of this light become blurred we shall still see, in the courageous acceptance of difficulties and hardships, the best evidence of his determination to follow the light that is *felt*, though momentarily unseen.

There are thousands of instances today of people who have seen themselves deprived of everything, their very means of subsistence, and who would have been greatly surprised had you told them that they would accept such a situation with equanimity, and yet they are doing so firmly and heroically. This must be because they are sustained by the vision of a new light. The wife of a man in London who awoke one day to find his business ruined as the result of the previous night's air-raid, wrote me a little hasty note. This is what it said:

> B's office is completely flat, and the entire contents has disappeared in the rubble. However, he feels much better this morning, and is now going to start again from scratch.

There is, perhaps, nothing particularly transcendental about these simple words, yet does not the implied scorn of evil's attempted intimidation and the renewed resolve to rise superior to all such circumstances, which they reveal, afford just the needed evidence of the light that is felt, though still unseen? CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Communism in Strikes

By Tully Nettleton

Almost every writer on labor during the recent months of defense strikes has been asked repeatedly, "Are the Communists doing all this?"

The answer is, "No, not all of it, but some of it."

Current strikes are doing much to indicate clearly where radical influence is active so that it can be scraped off as a barnacle from the American labor movement.

By and large, the guess of labor reporters seems to be that the number of outright Communists or Nazi agents active in any of the strikes which have made recent headlines is probably not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the union membership and that their active sympathizers do not raise the intentionally disruptive total to more than 10 per cent. Even these figures probably are large for most cases.

* * *

But the 2 or 3 per cent can be a very irritating factor. And because they are energetic, often fanatically zealous, ruthless in their use of deceit, vituperation, and physical violence, they sometimes swing an influence far out of proportion to their numbers. Where this type of leadership gets in the saddle it is more concerned with stirring up trouble and keeping plants idle than it is with getting favorable working conditions. Its purpose is to foment strife rather than to foster craftsmanship.

A companion-piece in the picture is the labor racketeer. He often tries to collect bribes from employers as well as dues from employees, and to do this he must maintain a "nuisance value" in terms of threatened work stoppages.

The United States Conciliation Service and the National Defense Mediation Board have illustrated that organized labor, backed by the Wagner Act, can get a hearing and can come out pretty successfully in negotiations. Thus the settlement in the General Motors case a few weeks ago is said to have strengthened the hands of R. J. Thomas, president, and Walter Reuther, vice-president, of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, as moderate leaders against a left wing which believed only in strikes.

* * *

The American Federation of Labor at the meeting of its executive committee last month went strongly on record against any calling of strikes in defense industries before all the facilities for mediation had been exhausted. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has designated the strike at the North American Aviation company plant in California as an outlaw strike. In so doing, he has had to face a showdown against allegedly Communistic influences which came into C. I. O. at its formation under John L. Lewis but which were always held by Lewis to represent a small minority.

It may be that barriers of distance figure in the fact that all three of the embarrassing defense strikes at present are on the Pacific Coast. No doubt the time consumed in communicating with Washington tends to make it plausible for leaders in the aviation strike, the Northwest lumber strike, and the San Francisco shipbuilding strike to assert that the OPM and Mediation Board are "stalling" or "labor busting."

* * *

But the aviation strike in particular, from accounts, bears familiar earmarks of Communistic instigation. The tactics of the local leaders at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting in avoiding a vote on whether to return to work are those typical of a leadership which knows it cannot muster a majority but must depend on a "goon squad" around the speaker's platform. The president of the union local registered as a Communist in a local election two years ago, some of the strike leaders have been with the company or the union less than a year, and one of them is only out of high school. The insistence upon a strike while negotiations were in progress impels an inference that the strike was more important to them than the negotiations.

Such strikes as this, whether in West or East, may help organized labor to identify and discard would-be leaders whose advice is more hot-headed than patriotic. If so, the result as indicated by experience in the steel industry, motor industry, and others will be development of a greater sense of responsibility. Sound, balanced, reasonable leadership will be capable of obtaining for labor a share in an expanding free economy instead of the servitude that would be labor's in a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

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